PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,595—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	28th June
* MASSILIA	5,026	G. M. Montford	5th July
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	12th „
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	19th „
M.L. COROMANDEL	4,652	C. D. Bennett	26th „
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Aug
M.L. BENGAL	4,656	A. L. Valentini	9th „
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	16th „
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	23rd „
* PENINSULAR	5,278	T. Leigh	30th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th June, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance affected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct. 190 .
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Ghezzo	4409	16th July
a b MARIA VALERIE	C. Bellen	4235	17th Aug
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6500	25th Oct

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	Klausberger	6,500	23rd July.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Aug., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 20th June, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	3rd July 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy-Fromy.	31st July, 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,255 tons, Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about 25th June, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain F. HORTON, 3,230 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 28th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,

No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 20th June, 1902.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 27th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 1st July at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 26th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND NATAL.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 28th June.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 24th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th June, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
BORMIDA	3,000	......	15th July, 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti.	15th Aug., 1902.
Dco. BALDUINO	4,580	E. Denegri.	15th Sept., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	„ 907-8	„ 550	

By the Steamer "Bormida," Single Saloon Fare, Rs. 350.

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 600. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

S S. CAPRI, Tons 6,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th July, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS, BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO to England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO to America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO to Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA,
KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office)
Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said,
Cape Town and
Durban, S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15). and Double Harness (Rs. 30). and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs, 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses brought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

FOR SALE.

By private contract on account of the Estate of the late
E. J. LAZARUS, M. D., as a Going Concern
conjointly, or the branches thereof separately.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS OF

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,

BENARES,

COMPRISING THE DISPENSARY KNOWN AS

THE MEDICAL HALL

with full rights in all the well-known Proprietary Preparations of the Firm, such as Essence of Chiretta, Neem, Papiya, &c., &c.

ALSO THE WELL APPOINTED PRINTING PRESS KNOWN AS

THE MEDICAL HALL PRESS

with a full stock of Presses, Type, especially good Nagari fonts and all requisites for a high class Printing Establishment, including the copyright in numerous publications.

ALSO A LARGE, PUCCA BUILT PARTIALLY UPPER STORIED

DWELLING HOUSE

containing twenty-six rooms, together with two bungalows and extensive godowns and outhouses, standing in a compound of nearly six acres of ground, the whole being Freehold from Government and situated in Cantonments.

Both branches of the business are in full work and have been efficiently maintained since the death of the Proprietor.

FULL PARTICULARS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM
MESSRS. E. J. LAZARUS & CO., BENARES,
or from
MESSRS. C. LAZARUS & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

SMOKE

LIVIERATO & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following :—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS :

V. FUCILE & CO.,

BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sauerkraut in Glass Jars and Tins.

Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.

Ceps S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.

Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.

Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.

SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.

Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.

J. LEPELLETIER FRENCH BUTTER, in Tins.

Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.

Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.

Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA,

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £100,000.

GENERAL MINING BANKERS.

Business in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange

Advances made on Mining Shares at 6 per cent. per annum.

MINING PROPERTIES NEGOTIATED.

LONDON AND PARIS EXCHANGE, LIMITED.
Basildon House, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

President :— ALEXIS MORETON MANDEVILLE. Cablegrams :— "PLENARILY LONDON." BEDFORD MCNEIL, MOREING AND NEAL } CODES.

LADIES

GOLD WATCHES.

MARCKS & CO., LD., have the Largest Stock of LADIES' WATCHES in Bombay for selection. Particular attention has been given to these Watches in order that they shall be not only ornamental but useful as timekeepers. Many so-called Watches are manufactured with highly decorated cases to catch the eye, while the internal mechanism is of little or no value.

Every Watch sold by MARCKS & Co., Ld., is guaranteed a PERFECT TIME KEEPER, while the casings of their Watches are of second consideration and depend entirely on the amount a buyer intends to invest.

LADIES' PLAIN GOLD WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES JEWELLED
LADIES' PLAIN GOLD BROOCH WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD BROOCH WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD BROOCH WATCHES JEWELLED
LADIES' PLAIN GOLD CHATELAINE WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINE WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINE WATCHES JEWELLED
LADIES' PLAIN GOLD BRACELET WATCHES
LADIES' GOLD BRACELET WATCHES ENAMELLED
LADIES' GOLD BRACELET WATCHES JEWELLED

GOLD CHAINS

To Match in
Alberts, Victorias, Guards, Muffs and Fobs.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St,
Bombay.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," Extra large, 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price : Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CORONATION FESTIVITIES.

TREACHER, and Co. Ld., have made SPECIAL PROVISION for the expected increase in the DEMAND for GROCERIES, CANNED MEATS, BACON, HAMS, CHEESE, &c., on the OCCASION of the CORONATION of His Majesty the KING-EMPEROR, and are in a position to meet the requirements of Customers to any extent. Those having in charge the catering for local celebrations, dinners, etc., are respectfully INVITED to apply for special prices and terms which will be exceptionally favourable. All goods are guaranteed to be of the very best.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

GRAND CORONATION CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL

THURSDAY, June 26th, 9-30 P.M.
Under the patronage of
BRIGADIER GENERAL
SIR JAMES WILLCOCKS, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

In Aid of the Completion Fund Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.

Band of the 2nd Oxfordshire Lt. Infantry and a specially attractive Programme.

Prices—Rs. 3 and Rs. 2.

Admission—As. 8 to Soldiers and Sailors.

RESERVED SEATS AT
Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.,
Musical Depot, Medows St.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo arrived per S. S. "YARRA," from MARSEILLES, &c., are hereby informed that she has landed her Cargo in the Victoria Dock, No. 6.

All Claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in the Office within seven days after the discharge of Cargo, or before the goods are removed to the unclaimed warehouse from the landing shed, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

P. DE BURE,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 24th June, 1902.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THIS Company's GOODS DEPOTS at CARNAC BRIDGE, COLABA and GRANT ROAD, will be CLOSED for the DESPATCH and DELIVERY of GOODS TRAFFIC, on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, that day being a Public Holiday on account of the CORONATION of HIS MAJESTY the KING-EMPEROR.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, dated 23rd June, 1902.

DELHI CORONATION DARBAR.

COMPETENT PARTIES desirous of Tendering for the ELECTRIC LIGHTING of HIS HIGHNESS the GAEKWAR'S CAMP can obtain particulars and conditions of the same on application to the Undersigned.

GRAHAM R. LYNN, M. Inst., C.E.,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

Baroda, 23rd June, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interests allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

HIGH GRADE ENGLISH CYCLES COMPLETE.

THE JAMES	Rs.	210	only
RALEIGH GAZELLE	,,	220	,,
GLOBE	,,	175	,,
AMERICAN	,,	120	,,
DUNLOP COVER	,,	19	,,
DUNLOP airtube with valve	,,	7	,,

Reduced charges in Nickel-plating, enamelling and repairing.

VATCHA BROS.

BOMBAY: 572 GIRGAUM.
41, MEADOW ST. FORT.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOM. POOR DISPENSARY,

P. O. KANKANADY, MANGALORE, S. C.

Mother Tinctures, powders and high dilutions Schussler's Tissue Remedies, all at 2 as. per dram. Externals, pills and low dilutions, at 1½ as. per dram.

	Rs.	a.	p.
A box of the 30 principal medicines	2	12	0
In 1 dram phials	3	4	0
In 2 dram phials	6	0	0
Manual of Homœopathy	3	4	0
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe	0	8	0
Homœopathic Guide, by Dr Laytiea	0	8	0
Biochemic Guide, by Dr. Laytiea	0	8	0
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M. D.	4	0	0

THE SOLERI-BELLOTI SPECIFICS.

AT 4 ANNAS PER TUBE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
A box of the 33 Specifics	7		0
A small trial box of the 16 principal remedies	2	8	0
Guide for the same	4	0	0

N.B.—All the profits go to the Leper Asylum Hospital, and the Poor House.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

REAL MANILA CIGARS by HELIOS, Brand "La Aphrodite," known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 4 to 10 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer.—Apply sharp to R. MANECKJI & Co., Cigar and Wine Merchants, Supari Baugh, Parel.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for a Daily Paper, a properly qualified THIRD READER. Apply with copies of testimonials to "X. Y. Z." care of MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette"

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FELT MATTRESS PADS will prevent your Mattresses being spoilt by Rust. All sizes kept in Stock by M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

CORONATION PORTRAITS.—In commemoration of the Coronation of H. I. M. the KING EDWARD VII. we are taking special Portraits of Artistic Style during this month for Half Price. Rs. 10, only for 3 Copies.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographers, Fort, Bombay.

SORRY no clearance sale to advertise, at the demand is so very great for our SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, that in spite of our importation by thousands, we have often to telegraph to the Factory for supply.

DO you know TWILLETTE? A postcard will obtain you samples as well as of the best and cheapest Cloths in India.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, the Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY. MONSOON RATES from 1st to 30th September. Apply to MANAGER.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

MONSOON BOOTS.—Black or Tan Grain Hide MONSOON BOOTS, Leather lined throughout Rs. 4-14. Satisfaction Guaranteed. SUTOR and Co., (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts and Co.,) Bombay.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt, and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery in Bombay.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO., of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURES POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; from one year to two years Rs. 2; two to three years, Rs. 3; and of older dates than three years, Rs. 5 per copy, according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestreans, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE.—As a preventive and curative agent in all stages of Cholera, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, this Mixture has been found invaluable. Per bottle Annas 12.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny One shilling. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

NOTICES.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

DEBENTURE LOAN OF RUPEES 6 LACS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Debenture-holders that the above Loan falls due on the 1st day of July, 1902, and the same will be paid off on the due date at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14 Esplanade Road, on presentation and delivery up of the Debentures duly receipted by the holders.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th June 1902.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM GEORGE NASH, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866". Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of WILLIAM GEORGE NASH, late of Bandora in the Island of Salsette, a District Locomotive Superintendent in the employ of the B. B. & C.I. Ry. Co., who died at Bandora aforesaid on or about the 19th day of February, 1902, and Letters of Administration (with Will annexed) of whose property and credits were on the 12th day of June, 1902, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Surgeon General WILLIAM SPARK-MARTIN PRICE, the duly constituted Attorney of MARY HARRIOT CORRIO NASH, the widow and one of the next of kin of the said deceased having effect throughout the Province of Bombay are hereby required to send to the Undersigned solicitors for the said Administrator at their office No. 30, Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the undersigned solicitors for the said Administrator.—Dated this 20th day of June, 1902.

CRAWFORD BROWN & CO.,
Attorneys for the Administrator.

GRAND COMPETITION OF PRIZES.

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only
UP TO THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

In the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

—OF A—

SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,

—OR A—

GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, RS. 8.

WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.

These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY

—OR AN—

ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,

—OR A—

Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.

—OR A—

DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.			Rs.
1	Prize		1,000
1	Do.		500
1	Do.		250
2	Prizes	Rs. 125 each	250
2	Do.	,, 100 ,,	200
2	Do.	,, 75 ,,	150
4	Do.	,, 50 ,,	200
10	Do.	,, 25 ,,	250
100	Do.	,, 10 ,,	1,000
200	Do.	,, 5 ,,	1,000
200	Do.	,, 1 ,,	200
523	Prizes	Total	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system only.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
178, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS FOR SALE.

IN GOOD PRESERVATION.

CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a.
The Voyage of Ithobal, by Sir Edwin Arnold	2	0
The Garden of Kama, by Lawrence Hope	2	0
Milton—Samson Agonistes Blackwoods English Classics	1	0
Light from the East, by Edith Ward	1	0
Macbeth and the Ruin of Souls, by Dr. Miller	1	0
Mr. Elliott, by I. O. Ford	2	0
The Hosts of the Lordby F. A. Steel	2	0
General Geography for Indian Schools, by W. H. Arden Wood	2	0
The Life of Father Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner	3	0
Alfred Tennyson, by Andrew Lang	2	0
Algebra, Part I. Langley and Bradly	2	0
Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie	2	0
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies	1	0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1	8
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price	8	0
Military Dialogues, by Lieut-Colonel H. Newnham-Davis	1	8
The Sikkim Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire Campaign Series No. 4)	0	12

PAPER COVERS.

	Rs.	a.
Views of Winchester College	0	8
Michael Ferrier, by E. Francis Poynter	0	12
Bordon, by Benjamin Swift	0	12
Princess Puck, by U. L. Silberrad	0	12
One Fair Daughter, by Frankfort Moore	0	8
An Ill Wind, by Mrs. Lovett Cameron	0	12
The Jessamy Bride, by Frankfort Moore	0	12
The Island of Dr. Moreau, by H. G. Wells	0	12
Skirmishing Made Easy, by Major B. Witherby.	0	6

Apply to "R.," care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

19, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,,	13,00,000
Uncalled Capital	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5
,, 6 Months	4½
,, 3 Months	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK

The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances
4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ ,, ,,

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

2, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Interest allowed in Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 from 1st July to end of October and at two per cent. per annum from 1st November to end of June.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, etc.

P. DURAN,
Acting Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character. Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

KEATING'S POWDER.

POWDER.
POWDER.
POWDER.
POWDER.
POWDER.

IS HARMLESS to Animal Life.

KILLS
BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES,

KILLS
BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES.

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL. B.A., LL.B.

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country: will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

PRICE Rs. 17. POSTAGE 6 ANNAS

TO BE HAD

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

POST FREE.

LOST MANHOOD.

If you wish for Manly Vigor, send for the best and most valuable work on ATROPHY and VARICOCELE by M. D. Ch. M.: with special chapters on the explanation of Vital Secrets, and the certain CURE OF Prostration, DEBILITY and DECAY. This work is the purest guide in ESSENTIAL MATTERS. A few of the ailments which the work treats of are—Nervous Debility in all its forms, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Youthful Imprudence, Lost Manhood, Premature Decay, Despondency, Impotence, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Loss of Energy, Varicocele, Pains in the Loins, Dimness of Sight, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Blotches on the Skin and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Frightful Dreams, Melancholy Noises in the Ears, Fœted Breath, Low Spirits, Timidity, Liver Complaints, Bladder and Kidney Complaints, and every form of disease which affects the Urinary Organs. Write for a copy to-day, and I will send one FREE OF CHARGE. Address:—"SURGEON," 7 Bristol Gardens, Brighton, Sussex, England. Name this paper.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line, Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

THE TUTORIAL MATRICULATION AND SCHOOL FINAL CLASSES.

OPPOSITE MOTILAL MILL, TARDEO,
Entrance, Rs. 3; Class fee Rs. 5.
Ladies admitted.

F. D. MASTER, B.A.

FREE BY POST

Our HALF PRICE
GREAT REBUILDING SALE
CATALOGUE for JULY
Your Name on a Post Card will do.

FRANCIS, HARRISON,
HATHAWAY & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

TO BE LET.

GROUND FLOOR for SHOPS (suitable for Bank also).
1st and 2nd Floor for Offices.
3rd and 4th Floors for Offices or Residences.
from 1st of November, 1902.

Buildings (near completion), wholly fireproof, well lighted and ventilated, and prominently situated at the corner of the Hornby Road and Ravelin Street, Fort. Apply to

DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY,
10, Church Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

DYNAMOS, Motors, Cables and all Accessories for Electric Lighting and Transmission of power.

Catalogues on application.

TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
Engineers and Contractors,
Bombay.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE, AT MODERATE PRICES.

GOOD COMMODIOUS BUILDINGS fit for Offices, Shops, Residences, facing Main Roads, in the Fort, Chawls and other Buildings, near Crawford Market, on Falkland Road, Girgaon Road, New Wadi, Mandavi, Camballa Hill, Ripon Road, Suparibag Road, &c., fetching good Rent.

VACANT BUILDING PLOTS at Byculla, Mazagon, Curry Road, Dadar, Ghat Kooper, and Kalyan, Railway Stations.

PROPERTIES.—Gardens and other Lands with or without Bungalows, at Matheran, Kalyan, Thana, Poona, Ulwa and other places. Inam Villages in Panvel and other Talookas.

For Plans and Particulars, apply to

RAMCHANDRA VITHAL SHRINGARPURE,
Architect and Civil Engineer,
Office.—No. 30, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
Residence.—Girgaon Road, near Borbhat Lane.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Mapstone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.

Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

BUILDERS, Contractors, and others should write for details of Sections and Sizes of the above kept in Stock by Turner, Hoare & Co. More durable, cheaper and stronger than timber. Table of Safe Loads and lowest prices on application to

TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
8, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 30
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 15
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 32
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 18
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY...As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2-8
Third do.	,, 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	,, 4½
Third do	,, 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	,, 6	Half-yearly	,, 7-8
Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,, 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,, 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 11, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE ORNAMENTAL PARTITION SCREENS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Esplanade Road, below National Escompte d'Paris (Bank). Large ornamental partition screens, doors, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at "Admiralty House" Middle Colaba, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture made by Devjee Canjee, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, fine sweet-toned Mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, rich table ornaments, hanging and table lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, China and Japanese flower vases, &c., &c., the property of P. L. B. Bree, Esqr.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Kessofally Abdool Hoosein—

1 case 25 gross Dixon's patent and ring bobbin, size 5 inches by 3-4 inches

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram
1 bay Arab, 14 hands, 6 years, goes well in saddle and harness
1 handsome brown waler 16 hands, quiet to ride and drive
1 young Jaffrabad cow in milk

BONA-FIDE SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a lot of best electro silver platedware by Elkington and Barker Bros, consisting of spoons, forks, fruit knives, breakfast cruets, entree dishes, soup tureen, milk gugs, tea pots, glassware, crockeryware, double branched reading lamps, candlesticks, table cutlery, table covers, napkins, water filter, cooking utensils, &c., &c., the property the Ward Bombay Mess H. M. S. Pomone.

Now on view.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mango Grove, Mount Road, Mazagon, very valuable, neat and plain ebonywood, satinwood, blackwood carved and mahogany furniture made to order in Ceylon, rich glass ware and crockeryware, best platedware by Reed and Barton, one sweet-toned mahogany semi grand pianoforte by Boisselot, Fils and Co., of Paris, one English clock by James McCabe, old China and Japanese flower pots, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, large satinwood Almyras with side wings, lady's davenporte, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of MONS. C. RUINAT, Agent, Messageries Maritimes, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 12th and SUNDAY, the 13th proximo, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teak wood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, life size oil paintings of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and Prince Consort, and their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of India, large pier glasses in massive gilt frame with gilt marble tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12 and 24 lights hanging argand lamps by "Tucker" and others, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 12, 18 and 24 lights hanging chandeliers by "Nash" and others' a large size drawing room Brussel's carpet, large and small size solid mariable statues, pillars, Mechanical toys, one Rosewood full size hand argand playing brass music trumpets, clarionets, flutes, &c., with extra barrels, handsome oil paintings by well-known artists, a single seated English-built glass fronted brougham by 'Lawrie and Marner', hanging globe and kerosine lamps, &c., &c., the property of SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJI PETIT, BART II.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 5 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th June, 1902.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods, as well as other sundry goods, &c.

A quantity of piece-goods, such as shirtings, jacconets, dhooties, etc. etc.

On account of the concerned—
10 bales grey printers.
7 cases silk bordered dhooties.
On account of the concerned—
4 cases colored twist drill.
24 cases white jacconets.
2 cases striped silk gauge,
2 cases striped silk.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr Mohomedally Lookmanjee—
M S & C 351 H B 38-39—2 cases woollen venetians.
M S 1032, 3291—1 case colored velvet.
M S 1033, 3295-96—2 cases colored velvet.
M S 1034, 3297-98—2 cases colored velvet.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Tyabally Mohomedally—
M S & C—3017-18—2 cases glass pearls.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. S. G. Desai & Co—
M S 19 B T—138-39—2 cases flannels.
M S 307 E H—582-3—2 cases white lenos.
M S 120 E H—1058-63—6 cases dyed flannelettes.
M S 70 E H—795 97,801 3—6 cases fast black Italians.
M S 72 E H 703-9, 717-19, 720-23—8 cases dyed coatings.
M S 9 C B—158—1 case cotton venetians.
A M G & C—61-71—2 cases cotton coatings.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Jamal Succoor—
R D 3006 W C—6832—1 case figured silk.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 25th June, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Lower Colaba, behind the Jute Mill (next to old Swimming Bath), the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, table ornaments, carpets, pictures, sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne (specially made for the climate of India), iron safe, Singer's handsewing machine, French-polished office shigram with a young bay Arab horse and harness, etc., the property of C. W. LAUDER, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF 600 SANITARY PIPES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock Warehouse, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Hussonally Huckimji—

Ex s s Clan MacNeil

300 4" sanitary pipes, 2 ft.
300 6" sanitary pipes, 2 ft.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bellasis Road, next to the old Telegraph Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, Austrian safe, gents' bicycle, table ornaments, windproof lamps, carpets, Victoria make sewing machine, silk and cotton piece goods, shawls, etc., the property of M. EZEKIEL, Esq., proceeding up country.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 25th June, 1902.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING

AND

PAINTING MATERIALS,

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Price List free on Application.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-BUILT C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.
GIRGAUM.

IT seems strange, but after all it is a matter of fact. Importers of other Makers Sewing Machines use SINGER'S for their own requirements. This speaks for itself, and is the best certificate.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 23.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£96 1-2	=	unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-2	=	— 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£109 1-2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£64 15-16	=	— 1-16
Bar Silver in London	24 3-8	=	— 1-16
" " 2 months hence	24 3-16	=	— 1-8
" " in New York	52 3-4	=	— 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·18 1-2	=	unchanged
Berlin Cheques on London	20·46 1-2	=	do.
Do. New York	4·87 7-8	=	plus 1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		=	unchanged
" Short London Bills	2 5-8 "	=	do.
" Indian Bank Bills	2 5-8 "	=	do.
3 months st. Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8	=	do.
6 Do. Do.	3 1-8 "	=	plus 1-8
Interest day to day loans	2 5-8 "	=	plus 3-8
Do. 7 day market loans	2 1-2 "	=	unchanged

Metals, &c., unchanged.

Rapeseed Brown 37 1-4, June-July. Sellers. Tone quiet.

Linseed 57 1-2 June-July. Sellers. Tone firm.

Para Rubber 2 11 3-4.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester dull. Total sales 10,000. Spot 4 30-32. plus 1-32. Sold on speculation and for export 1500. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closedsteady.

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
4·49	4·47	4·40	4·30
plus 4	plus 2	plus 1	
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·23	4·20	4·19	4·19

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	5,000 Bales.
" Last year	10,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	2,000
" Continent	3,000 "
Mid-Uplands	9 1-4
Futures, month of July	8·56 +7
Do. do. Dec.	7·80 + 7
Coffee	5 1-4

In New Orleans—

Spot	9
Futures month of Sept	7·98 + 13
Do Dec.	7·68 +14
Closing tone of futures	Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 23rd June, 1902:—

Cotton	3,476 bales.
Wheat	14,090 cwts.
Linseed	5,674 "
Rapeseed	12,474 "
Gingellyseed	13 "
Poppyseed	2,757 "
Groundnuts	30 "
Castorseed	9,756 "
Rice	128,468 "
Myrabolams	693 "
Cottonseed	5,219 "

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 24.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.				1s 3 7-8d to 1s. 3 29-32d
Bank Demand				1s 3 29-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.				1s 4 3-32d
Do	6 do		do	1s 4 3-16d.
French Francs	3 do		do	169
Marks	3 do		do	137 1-2
Hongkong	30	Days Sight		128 1-2
Shanghai	30	"	"	170
Japan	30	"	"	150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone unsettled.

Cash	97-6
1st Settlement	97-6
2nd "	97-3

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 6th February		3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do.	19th June	4	do.
Bank of Bengal	do.	12th June	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do.	13th June	5	do.

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone firm.		
Ready Forward	10	6
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.		
Brown Cawnpore, Ready Do. Forward	6	7
Yellow Cawnpore Ready do Forward	6	15
Yellow Guzerat, Ready do. Forward	7	8
Poppyseed.—Tone firm.		
Ready Forward	8	10
Castorseed—Tone quiet.		
Ready Forward	27 4 to 27 8.	

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	181	173	167	25 June.
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	187	180	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	187	180	...	do.
Belati, (M.-G.)	196	190	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	184	...	do.
Dhamangaum, Poolgaum.	198	192	...	do.
Oomra good staple	...	198	...	do.
Akola M.-G. Khamgaum do. Karanja do.	...	192	187	do.
Broach do.	226	222	219	do.
		Good.	F. G. F.	
S.-G. Dharwar	...	221	216	do.
Westerns	...	200	194	do.
Compta	...	220	214	do.

COTTON—Tone firm, good demand from mills.

Bengals F.G.	Rs. 171 25 Jany. 1903
Broach M. G good	" 217 25 March 1903

Liverpool opening telegram,

Tone.	Firm.
Estimated sales	10,000
Total imports	4,000

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
4·51	4·47	4·43	4·32
plus 2	plus 2	plus 3	plus 2
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·26	4·21	4·21	4·20
plus 3	plus 1	plus 2	plus 1

SHARES.—

Bank of Bombay	Rs. 1,252 1-2
Tapty Valley Railway	" 427 1-2
Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	" 580
Treacher and Co.	" 650
Manockji Petit Mills	" 1,620

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 30-32
The Manchester Market has been dull.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	96 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	64 15-16
Bar Silver	24 3-8

PASSENGERS PER S. S. YARRA.

THE following passengers will sailed on Wednesday the 25th instant, at 11-30 a.m., per Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer "Yarra," from the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 6, theer will be the usual medical inspection at the dock at 11 a.m. sharp. third class deck passengers, native servants, and ayahs must be at the Prince's Dock, disinfecting shed at 10-30 a.m, with all their baggage.

FOR COLOMBO—Mr Edlington

FOR SINGAPORE

Mr and Mrs Jose Marie Gay
Mr Flinter
Mr S Framjee

FOR HAIPHONG.

Mr Figeac
Mr and Mrs Maudt and child
Sister Aimee de Marie
Mr and Mrs Speder and two children
Mr Viot
Miss Jeanne Redon
Mr and Mrs Rebelle
Mr Alex Rebelle
Mr Cornesse
Mr Albert Gay
Mr Mealy Foriegnd

FOR SAIGON—Mr Chodzko

FOR HONGKONG

Mr J D Maria
Mr M Khambatta

FOR SHANGHAI

Mr Sabraski
Sister Marie de St Jeanen
Mother Marie Domee
Mother de St Sympherien
Sister Maria Giovanni
Sister Marie Albertine
Sister Maria Hilda
Sister Maria Anstasia

FOR KOBE

Mr Bottlewalla
Mr Ant Borelli

FOR YOKOHAMA

Mrs Price
Mr Aarson

A MAN convicted of murder in the State of Maine took advantage of the strong temperance sentiment prevailing there to plead exemption from the death sentence. He claimed that the strychnine he put in the murdered man's whisky was not intended to kill, but only to cure him of his intemperate habits. Unfortunately he had put in too much, and the man died in consequence.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HAMILTON—June 16, at Darjeeling, the wife of Colonel H Hamilton, I M S, P M O, Presidency District, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BARROW—WAY—June 4, at Christ Church, Simla, Captain G de S Barrow, 4th Bengal Lancers, to Sybilla, third daughter of the late Colonel G A Way, C B, Indian Staff Corps.

MACKENNA—MEE—June 14, at Maymyo Church, Maymyo, Upper Burma, by the Rev J Homdon Parry, M A, James Mackenna, of the Indian Civil Service, to Esther Florence Mee.

DEATHS.

DE WINTON—June 17, at the Section Hospital, Meerut from dysentery, Henry Powys de Winton, 72nd Battery R F A, youngest son of H de Winton, Maesfaerden, Brecon, aged 25 years.

MARSHALL—June 12, at Bera, the infant son of W Marshall.

Always uniform Always good.

A delicious cup of coffee can be made in a few seconds by using KEMP'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF COFFEE.

It is manufactured in our Laboratory from the finest imported coffee, entirely without heat, and is of exquisite flavour and aroma.

Price As. 12 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 1-17m., 1-57a. Low water, 7-6m. 8-9a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports.
Bombay Hunt, annual meeting, Gymkhana, 6-20 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Yarra will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. to-day.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Tirol will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. on Friday, the 27th instant.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day at 5-30 p.m. Paper to be read—"A study of Parsi Statistics founded on Khan Bahadur Bomanjee Byramjee Patell's figures for the last Decade (1891-1900)", by Mr. Shapoorjee Saklatwalla.

DEATH OF A BHATTIA MERCHANT.—The Bhattia community has to mourn the death of Mr. Mathuradas Morarjee, brother of the well-known Bhattia leader Mr. Chatturbhoj Morarjee, J.P., which took place on Monday at the latter's bungalow on the Tardeo Road. The deceased was a quiet gentleman of an amiable disposition, and by his obliging nature won the respect and esteem of all who came in contact with him. The Pundit Gatoolaljee Library was closed out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following Programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March	Kathleen	Hume
Overture	Banditen Streiche	Suppi
Valse	Venetia	Bucalossi
Selection	Tannhauser	Wagner
Euphonium Solo, Ergoni		Verdi

(Played by Naik H. Long)
GOD SAVE THE KING.

THE THEFT OF DIAMOND RINGS.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Vazier Shaik Nahoo, Mahomed Ali Goolam Hoosein and Valli Rasid, were charged by Inspector Barker with stealing nineteen diamond rings of the value of Rs. 5,030 belonging to Mr. Karamalli Peerbhoy, a member of the Bombay Corporation. The first accused was a servant in the employ of the complainant. The facts of the case have been published. Mr. Barker in applying for a short remand said that the second accused had made a statement, in consequence of which a telegram had been sent by the Commissioner of Police for the arrest of a fourth man, who was alleged to have absconded to Lucknow with the stolen rings. The third accused, Mr. Barker further stated, might be discharged, as there was no evidence against him to implicate him in the theft. The Magistrate ordered the third accused to be discharged, and the case against the other accused was remanded.

ALLEGED PERJURY.

AT the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Ismail Ibrahimji, a Mahomedan, appeared before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, to answer a summons taken out against him by one Haji Esmail Haji Mamsa, charging him with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding with intent to procure a conviction, and with bringing a false charge. Messrs. Velinkar, and Hormazdyer, pleaders, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Athavle, pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 18th January last, the accused filed a complaint against the complainant and two others, charging them with forging a valuable security, viz., a mortgage deed, and having dishonestly and fraudulently used as genuine the said document. Summonses were issued against the complainant and others by Mr. P. H. Dastur for their attendance in the Court, and also a search warrant for the seizure of the alleged forged document from the complainant's house. The case was investigated by Mr. Dastur, when the accused in course of his evidence stated that he had executed no mortgage deed in favour of the complainant, and that the signature at the foot of the document was not in his own handwriting, though it purported to be in his name. He further stated that he did not instruct Messrs Mansooklal Damodar and Jamsetji to act as his solicitors, and if they had acted as such, they had done so without his authority. Mr. Dastur, after hearing the evidence of the accused and his witnesses and of Mr. Jamsetjee Kawasjee Patel, Solicitor, held that the statement made by the accused was false; and that accused had, as a matter of fact, executed the deed in favour of the complainant, in the presence of Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, solicitor. Mr. Dastur, further found that the deed was duly registered in the Sub-Registrar's office and the accused had signed his name under the entry made by the said Sub-Registrar about its execution. Mr. Dastur under the circumstances granted a sanction to the complainant in the present case, to prosecute the accused for intentionally giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding with intent to procure the conviction of the complainant.

Mr. Dracup, on the evidence adduced by the prosecution, held that a prima facie case had been made out against the accused, and committed him to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	1
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri		0	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Kharatalao and Khumbharwada	0	0	12
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1		6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	10
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	1	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total	6	4	56
Total plague deaths to date	119,271	98,921	
Same date last year	7	11	109

ALLEGED FORGERY AND PERJURY.

BEFORE Mr. D. B. Binning, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Sloan charged Bhaichand Naron, Gordhan Gopal Soni, Shapurji Hormusji Todiwalla, Vurjivandas alias Kalidas Bhaidas, Vithal Jamookhram, and Laxmidas Nagardas, with forgery of a will, using as genuine a forged document, giving false evidence in a judical proceeding and abetment. Mr. T. J. Strangman, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended the third and the sixth accused, Mr. P. Byrne, solicitor, defended the fourth, and Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, defended the second accused, who was not present in the court. The first and the third accused were not defended.

Mr. Sloan in his information filed in court on the 21st instant, and on the strength of which warrants were issued against the accused, stated that in November 1900, a conspiracy was entered into by Shapurji Hormusji Todiwala, Goverdhan Gopal Vurjivandas Bhaidas, and others to forge a document purported to be the last will of Jadia Hurriwalabh Golabchand in favour of a distant relation of his, named Bhaichand Naron. In furtherance of this conspiracy Shapurji Hormusji Todiwala obtained from Goverdhan Nursey all the books belonging to the estate of Nurbudabai, and passed a receipt for the same, dated 1st December, 1900. Subsequently Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga demanded an inspection of the same from Mr. P. N. Billimoria, solicitor for Todiwalla. On the 26th January, 1901 Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga wrote that two books had remained to be inspected. Mr. Billimoria in reply to Messrs. Bhaishanker and Kanga wrote that one of the two books had been handed over to him and offered it to them for inspection. That book contained what purported to be an un-executed will of Hurriwalabh Golabchand. The last para of the same stated that it was written by Vurjeevandas Bhaidas. Further conversation then took place about the remaining book, and as it was not produced a summons was taken out on the 22nd February 1901 and served on Mr. P. N. Billimoria on the following day. About this date the alleged will of Hurriwalabh Goolabchand was forged and attested by one Vithaidas Jamokhram. A few days later the said forged will was attested by one Luxmidas Nagardas in the house of Gungadas Ranchod at Kalbadevi Road, at the instance of Vurjeevandas Bhaidas, and in the presence of the said Bhaichand Naron and Gordhan Gopal. On the 26th February, 1901, an affidavit made by Chubildas Ranchod at the instance of Shapurji Hormusji and Goidhan Gopal, in reply to the Judges summons was filed in the High Court. On the same day the remaining book was produced for inspection, and it was found to contain the forged will of Jadia Hurriwalabh Golabchand made in favour of Bhaichand Naron. Latterly on or about the 4th May last, Gordhan Gopal induced the head clerk of the Testamentary Registrar's Office to obtain the will of Hurriwalabh Golabchand from the court, and after it came into his possession the signatures of the attesting witnesses Vithal Jamokram and Sha Luxmidas Nagardas were removed.

When the proceedings opened Mr. Sloan applied for a remand on the ground that the documents had gone into the High Court, and the police had not yet completed their inquiries. He had got enough information to make him believe that the accused were guilty of the crimes they were charged with.

Cross-examined by Mr. Strangman witness said that he believed the will was in the hand-writing of one Mansookh. As far as he knew Shapurji Hormusji Todiwala had not made any affidavit affirming the genuineness of the alleged will. He had documentary evidence with him in the form of a receipt for the books of Harriwalabh in the handwriting of the third accused dated 1st September, 1900. The third accused was managing clerk to Mr N. M. Cama, solicitor, who had the carriage of the proceedings to propound the will in question. The will was produced in the office of Mr. P. N. Billimoria, solicitor, on the 27th February 1901, when Mr. Cama was engaged in the suit at the High Court. The receipt the third accused gave for the books of Harriwalabh referred to 11 books only. There was nothing on the face of the receipt to show that it was for the book containing the alleged will.

Mr Sloane was then cross-examined by Mr Byrnre. He charged the fourth accused with conspiracy for the purpose of forging the alleged will of Harriwalabh Golabchand, and with abetment of perjury. The fourth accused had written another draft of the will in a book of the estate of Harriwalabh. He had other documentary evidence against him. There was an affidavit made by the accused in a High Court suit, but he would not make allegations about it at present.

Replying to a question, from the Magistrate, witness said that the 5th accused had filed an affidavit in the High Court in August, 1901, stating that the will was a forgery, and that he was a party to the conspiracy in forging it.

Mr. Strangman applied for bail or behalf of the third and the sixth accused.

The first and the fifth accused were remanded at large on their entering into a recognisance of Rs. 3,000 each, and each to furnish a security for the same amount. Third, fourth, and sixth accused were ordered to enter into their recognisance for Rs. 5,000 each and to furnish a security for an equal amount. The second accused was ordered to be brought to court to-morrow.

The hearing was then adjourned till Thusday the 3rd July.

CLAIM TO A DECEASED WIFE'S ORNAMENTS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Starling, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard a suit brought by Mahomed Casim Curtay, against Zaheeruddin alias Baloo Miya Pathan, in which the plaintiff's claim was for delivery to him by the defendant of certain ornaments, clothes, and other articles, which had been kept back by the defendant; for an inventory and deposit thereof in the court, and for the costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw and Company, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff about ten years ago gave his daughter, Fatmabibi in marriage to the defendant; and on the following day, while sending her to the defendant's house, in accordance with the custom of the sect to which the parties belong, gave her a box containing gold, silver, and pearl ornaments, rich clothes and copper and brass pots of the value of Rs. 3,500 for her use only. Fatmabibi died intestate in Bombay on the 3rd August 1897, leaving a minor son and daughter, and the defendant, her husband, her surviving. According to the law governing the parties, on the death of his daugher the plaintiff became entitled to the ornaments, clothes, and other things, which were given by him for the use of his daughter. The defendant had taken possession of them and failed to deliver them to the plaintiff though repeatedly called upon to do so. The defendant had no property of his his own, and was dependent entirely upon his father, and the plaintiff was apprehensive that he would make away with the property, which was now in the box in the house of the defendant's father, Hajee Mahomed Ibrahim Pathan, with whom the defendant was now living.

The defendant, in his defence denied that the plaintiff ever gave any such articles for the use of his daughter as were mentioned by him. Defendant admitted that Fatmabibi died in August 1897, and that she left the heirs, but denied that the plaintiff became exclusively entitled to any property left by her or would have become exclusively entitled, on the death of Fatmabibi, to any property given to her under the circumstances mentioned. Defendant admitted that a box and clothes, of the total value of about Rs. 600, was presented by one Shaik Mahomed Curtay, a cousin of the plaintiff, to Fatmabibi, towards whom he stood in the position of a patron, and the articles became the property and remained in the exclusive possession of Fatmabibi. Defendant further stated that, in July 1897, Fatmabibi went on a visit to Shaik Mahomed Curtay on a certain festive occasion, having on her person most of the ornaments, and while on such visit, she fell ill and ultimately died at his house. The ornaments and things which she took away with her, remained in the house of Shaik Mahomed Curtay; and on his death, which occurred about a year subsequently, they passed into the possession of the plaintiff, who with his family lived with and was dependent upon Shaik Mahomed Curtay who was nearly related to them, and had made a deed of trust in favour of the plaintiff and his children. Defendant said that on the death of Fatmabibi, the property left by her devolved upon the defendant and his children by her. Defendant was willing that the box left by Fatmabibi should now be opened and the contents ascertained and valued, and divided among the heirs of Fatmabibi. Defendant therefore submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

"BURST OF THE MONSOON."

The monsoon burst in Colombo to-day, for, we fee certain, the last time this season, says the "Ceylon Observer" of June 19. Thunder, lightning and violen deluges of rain, with strong wind, prevailed from noon till sunset.

The rains to-day caused damage in many parts of the town by the overflowing of the drains and accumulation of water on roads, etc. Dam Street and new Moor Street were under water, and the tramservice there was somewhat interrupted. Water flowed into several houses and boutiques and caused damage to property.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

Tuesday:—Pressure has changed irregularly in Upper India and by small amounts in Bengal. It has fallen briskly to rapidly on the Madras Coast and briskly in Lower Sind and Gujarat. Winds are irregular at the head of the Bay and are very light at Saugor Island. Conditions continue suspicious in the north of the Bay where a depression may be forming. Light to moderate rain has fallen in North West Himalayas and in the West and Central Punjab. Amounts slightly exceeding one inch were received at Murree, Rawalpindi, Khushab and from half to one inch at Sialkot, Dikhan, Mooltan, and Sirsa. Light rain has been general on the West Coast. A few showers have fallen in Central India Plateau, Jhansi reports one inch. Moderate rain has fallen on the Burma Coast but there have been only scattered falls in Bengal. Cherrapunji reports eight inches, Dhubri two and Mergui and Tavoy three-and-a-half.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Transport Templemore, Captain I. Jones, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Durban, reports having experienced from Seychelles, light South West wind, and smooth sea. No signs of monsoon. Barometer steady. The P. and O. Co's China Mail Steamer Sumatra, Captain G. H. C. Weston, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from China, met with moderate monsoon and fine weather, with a heavy sea and swell.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In.	Byculla Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	7	97	11	33	9	78	9	68
Tuesday, 24th June	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	6
Total	7	97	11	33	9	78	9	74
Total fall to June 24th 1901	27	35	19	98	22	34	20	73
Total fall to June 24th 1900	00	7	00	60	00	64	00	95

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m.

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.
(MESSRS KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	9	84
June 23rd, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	0
Total	9	84

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicu standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amoun

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 24TH OF JUNE.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·523	NE	4	97·9	71·9	87	0·11	0·92	—0·54
Sirsa	29·535	SE	5	97·3	72·1	91	0·38	1·89	—0·59
Delhi	29·500	NE	5	87·7	75·1	74	..	6·19	×4·07
Agra	29·529	NW	7	96·0	79·9	61	..	1·98	—0·25
Cawnpore	29·514	WSW	9	101·4	82·1	49	..	0·59	—2·03
Allahabad	29·533	WNW	21	101·1	81·3	50	..	1·17	—2·42
Jhansi	29·565	SW	6	99·7	75·1	76	0·01	0·62	—1·88
Jacobabad	29·488	SE	6	106·9	75·1	73	...	0·17	×0·15
Karachi	29·507	WSW	17	93·4	82·7	78	...	3·28	+2,87
Jeypore	29·570	SW	6	100·2	75·6	[illegible]	...	0·30	—1·37
Ajmere	29·5·0	W	21	94·4	79·1	75	...	0·90	—0·69
Deesa	29·595	SW	24	101·1	81·1	77	0·01	1·67	—0,59
Ahmedabad	29·633	SW	8	103·3	84·1	63	...	0·19	—5·12
Bhuj	29·576	WSW	32	93·3	79·9	82	...	0·68	—0·78
Jamnagar	29·595	SSW	27	91·1	80·2	72	...	0·22	—2·85
Dwarka	29·605	WSW	32	88·9	84·3	81	..	0·51	...
Rajkot	29·638	WSW	24	91·4	78·1	68	...	0·07	—3·75
Bhownagar Para	29·668	SW	19	101·6	81·8	60	..	0·35	—3·99
Veraval	29·662	SW		85·1	82·2	82	...	1·05	—3·78
Neemuch	29·609	WSW	19	98·0	78·0	79	..	0·10	—3·15
Indore	29·651	W	16	93·8	76·1	61	..	0·63	—4·31
Saugor	29·623	W	9	94·4	76·1	70	0·02	0·39	—5·38
Jubbulpore	29·533	WNW	6	98·5	78·1	57	...	0·09	—5·43
Hoshangabad	29·619	SW	7	100·1	83·2	62	...	1·42	—[illegible]·45
Khandwa	29·6·2	W	1	97·7	79·1	63	...	0·68	—3·75
Raipur	29·535	W	4	105·5	82·4	31	...	0·34	—5·93
Nagpur	29·633	WNW	..	103·7	85·0	56	...	1·00	—5·26
Amraoti	29·665	WNW	21	100·3	79·5	58	...	0·21	—4·88
Akola	29·695	WNW	19	103	78·9	56	...	0·19	—3·75
Surat	29·394	SW	15	91·8	81·1	74	0·04	1·52	—5·41
Malegaon	29·730	WSW	17	96·9	74·1	70	..	1·62	—2·06
Bombay	29·762	W	14	90·0	81·9	75	...	9·74	—5·50
Poona	29·765	W	23	91·0	72·9	64	..	4·01	+0·05
Ahmednagar	29·760	W	17	92·9	71·4	?	...	0·50	—4·29
Aurangabad	29·735	WSW	2	93·9	71·2	65	...	1·91	..
Sholapur	29·746	NW	18	98·2	72·5	57	...	2.35	—1·25
Ratnagiri	29·801	W	6	88·4	77·9	75	0·37	23·89	—3·75
Bijapur	29·787	W	G	91·9	72·3	71	..	2·02	—1·22
Belgaum	29·783	W	24	82·3	68·3	85	...	8·13	×1·11
Goa	29·795	NE	10	87·5	76·4	93	1·24	35·57	×16·1
Karwar	29·802	Calm.	4	86·2	76·0	79	0·38	38·22	×8·67
Mangalore	29·820	Calm.	3	88·9	74·4	92	0·79	26·66	—3·62
Calicut	29·806	N	6	86·2	74·0	81	0·39	1·32	—14·59
Cochin	29·829	Calm.	C	84·2	72·7	86	0·90	10·42	—13·54
Bangalore	29·801	W	12	85·8	64·3	76	...	2·15	—0·16
Secunderabad	29·717	NW	15	98·7	75·9	56	...	0·81	—2·93
Masulipatam	29·630	NW	11	99·7	81·1	66	...	1·87	—2·13
Bellary	29·774	WNW	14	96·3	76·3	62	...	2.59	+1·10
Cuddapah	29·741	W	M	98·7	81·4	57	...	1·55	—1·16
Madras	29·679	W	7	96·5	83·5	55	...	0·39	—1·39
Coimbatore	29·796	W	8	92·4	70·1	86	...	0·78	—0·66
Trichinopoly	29·740	W	5	98·6	78·3	65	...	1·59	×0·41
Negapatam	29·704	SW	7	98·2	81·5	57	..	1·56	×0·44
Colombo	29·802	SW	12	9 ·0	81·0	73	0·03	9·23	+1·87
Aden (23rd)	29·745	NE	2	95·8	85·3	74	...	0·00	—0·01

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate. F=Fresh. S=Strong. H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 0·10 (11·06); G. T. H. = 0·07 (10 40) St. G. H=0·05 (9·84) C. P. =0·10 (9·74).

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk fall in Lower Sind, Gujrat and at Ajmere, Ahmednagar, Bellary, Cuddaph, Madras, Coimbatore, Banglore and Negapatam and slight fall elsewhere. Gradients are moderately steep.

Winds are north-easterly at Goa and Delhi and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong in Gujarat, Central India, Berar and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency and at Khandwa and Secundrabad.

The maximum temperature is from 6° to 14° in excess of normal in Berar and at Secunderabad, Sholapur, Malagaon, Nagpur, Raipur, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Indore and Ahmedabad, and the minimum 9° in excess at Nagpur and 8° to 11° in defect in the Punjab and at Jacobabad. The maximum temperature varied from 107° at Jacobabad to 82° at Belgaum, and the minimum from 84° at Ahmedabad to 65° at Bangalore.

The sky is cloudy to overcast in all districts except in Berar, Central India, the Central Provinces and the Madras Presidency, where it is almost free from clouds.

About an inch of rain has fallen at Jhansi and Cochin, and light to moderate showers at Calicut, Mangalore, Karwar, Goa, Ratnagiri, Colombo, Surat, Saugor, Deesa, Sirsa and Lahore.

With the fall of pressure, the high pressure anomalies are gradually disappearing and weather is beginning to show slight improvement. Pressure in Ceylon and on and off the Coromandel Coast shows that the weather to the south-eastwards of Madras in the Bay is unsettled. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is about one-third of its average strength, while to the north of Karwar up to Bombay it is nearly half. Hence light to moderate showers are probable along the Coast from Cochin to Bombay. In the Punjab, North-West Provinces and Gujarat local scattered rain is likely.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 23rd June.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·796
Temperature of the Air	degrees	85·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer		78·0
Dew Point		75·4
Relative humidity of Air		0·725
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		3·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	90·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		81·3
General Directions of wind.*		W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	340
Fall of Rain		0·00
Total fall during month		9·74
" year		9·74
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 24th June		0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Roath, 2,813 tons, Captain C Harding, sailed yesterday, for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Moorgate, 2,082 tons, Captain T Harland sailed yesterday, for Hull, &c, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE B and P S N C's steamer Mozaffari, 1,387 tons, Captain T L Moloney, will sail to-day, for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 39 deck passengers.

THE Messagerics Marimes Co's steamer Yarra, 2,115 tons, Captain Charbonnel, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Marseilles, 8th June, with a general cargo and passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Sumatra, 2976 tons Captain G Weston, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from China via intermediate ports, and Colombo, with His Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr G S Edmonds, Mrs H H Risley and child, Mr W Fletcher, Mr S J Sarjant and Col Ceylouer.

KARACHI BREAK WATER AND BEACON LIGHT CARRIED AWAY.

THE following telegram from the Port officer Karachi has been received by the Port officer Bombay:—

"Break Water and Beacon Lights carried away not advisable for vessels to approach this port after Sunset. Kindly warn shipping."

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 24.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Chindwara	1402	McLean			M M & Co
Kt Bachelor	4092	Pain			T M & Co
Coromandel	2783	Bennett	China		P & O Co
Shabnoor	2198	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Aska	147	Hogg			M M & Co
Moshtari	1110	Little			B & P S N Co
Kilora	1494	Cunningham			M M & Co
Tientsin	2655	Cooke			P & O Co
Kangra	1478	Cole	Calcutta		M M & Co
Leutra	1949	Grant			W & A G & Co
Mazaffari	1337	Molowy			B & P S N Co
Mazagon	2979	Cockman			P & O S N Co
Aljofar (Schr)	66	Nacoda			D Anandjee
Ballaarat	2880	Peters			P & O Co
Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi		M M & Co
Lodovica	2236	Bartulich			A L S N Co
Masconomo	2788	Townley			W & A G & Co
Lawada	2124	Lee			M M & Co
Aarvak	555	Faye			Tejpal S N Co
Templemore	4155	Jones			Transport
Yarra	2115	Carbonnell			M M & Co
Rajput	3615	Bullock			T M & Co

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

* H M S Magdala	Capt G H Hewett, R N	Turret Ship
H M S Pomone	Comdr H Jones, R N	Cruiser
H M S Cossack	Comdr M G Cartwright, R N	Cruiser
* Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N	—
* Do No 102	Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N	—
* Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N	—
* 4 Torpedo Boats		—
R I M S Canning	Comdr R W W Gordon	In. Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming R N	Surveying St.

IN PRINCE'S DOCK.

H M S Abyssinia	Turret-ship
Tenasserim	Receiving Hulk

* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Colenso	2533	Shickell	Karachi	28-6	F M & Co
B	C Sutherland	1794	Ridgeway			F M & Co
C	Lowenburg	3670	Pfeiffer	Karachi	27-6	Glade & Co
F	Umta	3450	Watkeys	Rangoon	25-6	M M & Co
G	Kilwa	993	Hirst	P Gulf	26-6	M M & Co
K	Naderi	1679	Hansen	Jeddah	30-6	B & P S N Co
M	Slingsby	2094	Whalley	Hull	25-6	J M & Co
N	Kt Commander	2735	Durant			T M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Mahanadi	547	Hoosein	Bhownagar	27-6	Shep'd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Sumatra	2976	Weston	London	26-6	P & O Co
2	Arabia	3330	Read	Liverpool	26-6	W & A G & Co
3	Daghistan	2212	Todd	Dunkirk	28-6	M M & Co
4	Ivydene	2477	Tippett	Antwerp	3-7	Ralli Bros
5	Ettrickdale	2468	Mackenzie	Antwerp	28-6	K N & Co
7	Tirol	1746	Bretfeld	China	26-6	A L S N Co
8	Gibraltar	2473	Stewart	Antwerp	2-7	T M & Co
9	Idzumi Maru	2301	Horton	Kobe	1-7	N Y Kaisha
10	Leuctra	1949	Grant	Genoa		W & A G & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Chellew	London	28-6	P & O Co
15	Moorgate	2083	Harland	Hull	25-6	J M & Co
15	Itzehoe	3333	Schmidt	Hamburg	26-6	Vol Bros

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Indravati	513	Mahomed	Shepherd & Co
Prenner		Cassam	Do

ARRIVAL.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Yarra s	Charbonnel	Marseilles, June 8

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Orissa s Pachumba s Roath s Moorgate s	Metcalfe Rickford Harding Harland	Calcutta Karachi Antwerp Hull, &c

THE steamer Mozaffari, Captain Moloney, for Persian Gulf obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June 20—Strs. Shahzada, Mellman, Calcutta 5th June and Commilla, Lowe, Rangoon 11th June.

DEPARTURES.

June 20—Strs. Maharaja and Uriana.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnair arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab left here yesterday evening.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "F. Franz Ferdinand", from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay, via Karachi on the afternoon of the 23rd instant and is expected here on the 2nd July.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—1,803 cwt Myrabolams, W Klopp; 70 bales wool, P Visram and Co; 23 bales wool, R Foolchand

Gibraltar s—200 cwt turmeric, Bauer and Krause; 1,020 cwt cottonseed, M Vulutdas

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—75 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 69 bales skins, H Mamod Abu; [illegible] Vithuldas; [illegible] 7 bales hides [illegible] Co; 20 cwt deer horns [illegible] feathers [illegible] Oomer [illegible] cottonseed [illegible] 10 cwt buffalo horns [illegible]

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—10 bales wool [illegible] 3 bales woolen carpets [illegible] Co; 6 bales woolen carpets [illegible]

FOR HULL.

Colenso s—8900 cwt cottonseed W Becher
Moorgate s—2000 cwt cottonseed W Becher
Ivydene s—2400 bales cottonseed Ralli Brothers
Slingsby s—2000 cwt cottonseed James Mackintosh and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Masconomo s—2000 cwt rapeseed Killick Nixon and Co; 5825 cwt rapeseed and 2016 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers; 2000 cwt rapeseed and 2000 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers

Gibraltar s—105 cwt gum J Premjee; 2009 cwt rapeseed Mamraj Ramkisondas; 3000 cwt [illegible] Forbes and Co; 220 bales cotton [illegible] and Co; 628 cwt linseed Forbes, Forbes and Co; 120 cwt linseed A Blaschek and Co

Ettrickdale s—4017 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers
Masconomo s—3412 cwt linseed Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Itzehoe s—2000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers
Lowenburg s—255 bales cotton fly J C Todywalla; 4602 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers; 2000 cwt rapeseed Forbes Forbes and Co; 50 bales cotton fly F Luckmidas and Co; 300 cwt gum G Gandhi; 300 cwt turmeric N Futehally and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Itzehoe s—1000 cwt myrabolams Volkart Brothers
Arabia s—100 bales cotton [illegible] cwt castorseed and 3612 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers; 865 cwt gingellyseed M Vithaldas

FOR [illegible].

Arabia s—10 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR KOBE.

Idzume Maru s—300 bales cotton N J Abraham; 300 bales cotton Forbes Forbes and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ballaarat s—30 bales twist Curretjee Bomonjee and Co; 450 bales twist [illegible] and Co; 300 bales twist Tata and Co
Idzume Maru s—150 bales twist Silas E Sassoon
Tirol s—153 bales twist Talati and Co

A VALUABLE BOOK.

The Thirteenth Edition (69th thousand) of "THE WIFE'S ADVISER," 60 pages, illustrated, is now ready. Copies will be sent free, for a limited time, on receipt of two stamps for postage.

E. LAMBERT & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF SURGICAL APPLIANCES, ACCOUCHEMENT AND NURSING REQUISITES,
60 & 62, QU EN'S RD., DALST .LON ON N.E.

"LALIMLI"
TRAVELLING RUGS
(with fringed ends)
90 inches by 60 inches.
GENUINE
CLAN TARTAN
PATTERNS
OF THE
FINEST QUALITY OF WOOL
are now offered at the
SPECIAL PRICE
OF
Rs. 12 EACH.

Tartans usually stocked :—
BUCHANAN,
CAMERON,
CAMPBELL,
FRASER (Lovat or red),
FRASER (Hunting),
GORDON,
GRAHAM, (Montrose),
GUNN,
KER,
LAMOND,
MACDONALD,
MACFARLANE,
MACINTOSH,
MACKENZIE,
MACLAREN,
MACPHERSON,
ROBERTSON,
STEWART (Old),
URQUHART.

Other Tartans made to order
AT Rs. 16 EACH.

THE CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
& ARMY CLOTH
MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,
Walking, Riding, Driving, Cycling, Hunting, Polo
Pigsticking, Shooting, &c., &c.
INSURED AGAINST BY THE
RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, CORNHILL, LONDON.
CAPITAL..........£1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID..........£3,350,000

LOW RATES, LIBERAL TERMS, LARGEST SECURITY.
This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to insure Europeans resident in India
For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents—
MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BABY
GRAND
PIANOFORTES.
A NEW SUPPLY TO HAND
OF
THESE MAGNIFICENT
INSTRUMENTS.

This new model of Piano combines the portability of an Upright or Square Piano with the FULNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a GRAND PIANOFORTE THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO is the SMALLEST GRAND PIANO now made by Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE to supersede the well known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now discontinued to build.
CASH RS. 1,200.
ON THE HIRE SYSTEM :—
For 12 months, Rs. 109 per month.
For 24 months, Rs. 59-4 per month.
MARCKS & CO, LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C. G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.
OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

TO EFFECT
A
SPEEDY SALE
We have made a further REDUCTION in the price of
ART SERGES
and are now offering the same
AT 12 ANNAS PER YARD
for DOUBLE WIDTH.
Several Hundred pieces to select from.
M. BRESLAUER
& CO.,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

THE
GRAMOPHONE
The Popular No. 5 Model with Brass Horn. London Price £6-2-0.
Rs. 82/8.
S. ROSE & CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

ASQUITH & LORD,
LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
NEW SUITINGS
FOR 1902.
LOUNGE SUITS
FROM Rs. 30.
DRESS SUITS
FROM Rs. 75.
DRESS JACKETS
FROM Rs. 35.
SILK SUITS
FROM Rs. 33.
LIGHT VESTS
FROM Rs. 7-8.
ASQUITH & LORD,
LTD.,
BOMBAY.
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

REGIMENTAL CLOTHING.
GREATCOAT CLOTHS.
UNIFORM Do.
Do. SERGES.
ARMY FLANNELS.
SADDLE SERGES.
BLANKETS FOR MEN.
Do. and JHOOLS for Horses.
PUTTIES.
JERSEYS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS.
BALACLAVA CAPS.
SOCKS, BLUE GREY,
Do. NATURAL GREY,
MITTENS,
MANUFACTURED BY
THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN
MILLS CO., LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

Through their connection with Geo. W Wheatley & Co. (of London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Paris), successors to
WAGHORN PIONEER OF THE OVERLAND ROUTE,
Latham & Co. offer to all adopting their Agency the advantages of a system most favorably known to the Public and originated
UPWARDS OF 63 YEARS AGO.
Send for their Tariff of through inclusive rates for the conveyance of packages to all parts of the United Kingdom from your Station.
Through tariff of rates to
ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD
will be furnished on application to
LATHAM & CO.,
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

POETS AND THE CORONATION.—We have already received upwards of a score of effusions, of varying poetic merit, in praise of the King and in honour of his Coronation. Lest we be accused of want of taste in rejecting some and accepting others, we must with regret, draw a hard and fast line and publish none. This for our own preservation as well as for the personal safety of some of the songsters.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1902.

THE CORONATION POSTPONED.

THE most intense regret, to say nothing of disappointment, has been created by the announcement that his Majesty the King is so seriously indisposed as to render necessary the postponement of the Coronation—an event which every subject in the Empire was looking forward to with eager anticipation. That his Majesty's ailment can be no trivial matter may be gathered from the further announcement that the ceremony has been postponed indefinitely. For a week past he has been unwell and found it necessary to absent himself from many functions at which it had been his intention to be present, notably the great review at Aldershot which took place in the presence of many foreign notables and the Indian chiefs. From Windsor the Royal party returned to Buckingham Palace on Monday when it was reported that his Majesty looked well, bowed repeatedly and smilingly to the cheering crowds whose welcome was of the warmest description. His popularity grew daily and the news will cause grief, which will indeed be heartfelt, not only throughout England, but the entire Empire. London is full of guests from all the parts of the civilised world. Preparations on the most enormous scale have been completed, and as our telegrams have told us, England is enthusiastic in its loyalty. People of every country will join in the expression of a hope that the cause for the postponement will only be a temporary one, but it is feared some months must elapse ere we see the realisation of an Empire's desire. All demonstrations and festivities will stand over meantime, but the services in the churches to-morrow might possibly take the form of prayers of Divine intercession and one idea, approved by the King, might appropriately be carried out at eight o'clock to-morrow night in churches, theatres, streets, and elsewhere, in every part of the Empire, by all loyal subjects joining in singing.

"GOD SAVE THE KING".

THE BRITISH RAILWAY POSITION.

MR. GEORGE PAISH, recently visited the United States, with the object, among other things, of testing the claim made by certain American railroad companies that the enormous growth in their profits had resulted chiefly from the adoption of the principle of loading trains up to the capacity of the most powerful locomotives, their bridges and their roadways would bear. He has now published a book on the subject, its contents being practically a series of revised articles, which appeared in the "Statist" whose editors strongly support Mr. Paish's conclusions, and appeal to men of business to assist in introducing into England more economical methods of railway working. There are many references to India in the work, and it may be placed, deferentially, in the hands of Indian railway managers, whether the volume be whole, or, as in the case of the one sent out to us, the section of sixteen pages referring to Sir R. Strachey's criticism of the East-Indian Railway has been omitted by a careless bookbinder. Anglo-Indian engineers are not greatly to blame for the original defects of Indian railways. They were built on the model of English lines, the first to be laid down and those which all other countries have copied and learned to make improvements on. For other defects the Indian office is wholly and solely responsible. Yet had Indian railways been laid down half a century later than they were, they would have been very different, and managers might have found Mr. Paish's observations of more immediate value than they will to-day. But they are capable of application to a modified extent, especially where light bridges can be handed over to feeder lines, and the cost of superior structures modified by that means. And they will serve to indicate the direction in which efforts for improvement must be directed—due consideration always being given to the differences of climate, of the temperament of the people and a thousand and one things besides, always remembering too, that India is not the United States, neither is it England. Mr. Paish came to the conclusion that the enormous growth of profits of the railway companies has resulted from loading up their trains to the utmost workable limit. Since his visit the fact has become more and more clearly apparent, and most of the railways of the United States are now working with even greater economy than a few years ago was considered to be practicable. With a large amount of traffic carried with great economy, the profits of American railroads have now attained to phenomenal figures. Mr. Paish is of opinion that British railways are capable of being worked with much greater economy and efficiency—not than the Americans but than they at present are He is persuaded that the adoption of the principles which have been so beneficial in the States would be productive of equally benefit in England.

Mr. G. S. Gibb, the General Traffic Manager of the North-Eastern Railway, is of opinions similar to those of Mr. Paish, and he has applied the principles laid down to the test of practice. That being so, he has not hesitated to write an introduction to the volume, though he admits that an introduction by a railway manager to a book containing severe criticisms of railway management is a novelty. Mr. Paish urged firstly that English managers required more information than they possessed as to the several particulars of railway working, and secondly that more ought to be done and can be done, in the direction of increasing train loads and waggon loads and decreasing train mileage. English published reports contain no information whatever as to the average receipts per passenger per mile, and per ton of freight per mile ; no particulars as to the ton or passenger mileage, the train load, the car load or the length of haul, all of which are essential to the administration of a railway on modern scientific principles. Not only is this information absent from the report, Mr. Gibb remarks, but it is not known to exist. It has not been the practice in England to compile such statistics. Yet it is only when railway managers possess detailed information as to the amount, nature, and profitableness of every class of traffic arising on every portion of their systems that they can devise plans for handling it in transit, at the terminals and at transhipment centres, with the least waste of car and engine mileage, of machinery power, of labour and of time. Mr. Gibb agrees with Mr. Paish that railway managers have been severely handicapped by the want of these statistics. Mr. Gibb also asks for averages, as the only figures available for dealing with certain important items in any business. Yet, he warns those who would attach undue importance to them that averages must be carefully used for they are pitfalls for the ignorant and unwary, and dangerous weapon of offence for the sinister and cunning. In regard to railway management, however, the question to decide is which is the best statistical unit for railway accounts Mr. Gibb is in favour of the ton-mile as against the train-mile, for he holds that as a standard of measurement a train is little better than the historical lump of chalk. One train may carry six hundred tons—in America three thousand,—whilst another may have but two small wagons with a ton-freight in each, run at a loss under the incentive of keen competitions. Yet in train-mile statistics each of the trains is treated as though they were identical. Take the ton-mile and it becomes plain sailing. A manager knows what he is dealing with and can set himself to work reorganising. The ton-mile gives a knowledge not otherwise obtainable of the most vital elements in the cost of working freight traffic —the train load and the length of haul.

On the subject of larger wagons and heavier loading, Mr. Gibb is not as enthusiastic as Mr. Paish, having ever before him the fact that in England there is a relatively low density of traffic. But so far as is at at present possible on the North-Eastern system, he has increased train loads and decreased train mileage. Indian train loads are heavier than English, and it may be remembered that when last October Mr Paish wrote on the subject of heavier train loads and larger wagons, an Indian expert then on leave, pointed out that Indian engineers preferred the four-wheeled wagon. They did not hesitate to put twelve tons on an axle and would go somewhat further but for restrictions put upon them by the Government of India in respect of the strains to which some of the iron bridges would be subjected. However, he showed that with twelve tons per axle the Indian companies now build or re-build all open four-wheeled wagons of size and strength equal to loads of more than seventeen tons of minerals, and would take nearly eighteen if they were allowed to use wheels of two feet as in America, or three feet as in England, instead of three feet seven inches, and the average capacity of wagons on the East Indian Railway is now nearly fifteen tons. an average which is rapidly increasing. The Indian expert further showed that the load behind an engine in this country is greater than that behind an English one, and not much inferior to the American. But he warned railway reformers that the changes required increased brake power. The power afforded by the engine, tender and brake vans is scarcely sufficient for the control of trains on declines still less ample on crowded lines, The Americans claim that less brake power is wanted for their eight-wheel bogie wagons, as well as the friction being much slighter. But if Indian engineers decided in favour of bogie wagons, their decision would necessitate the gradual reconstruction not only of the whole of the present wagon stock, but the immediate reconstruction of the existing plant of coal docks, and which would involve much more outlay than the mere enlargement of the present wagons. Still, the observations of Mr. Paish and the experiments of Mr. Gibb have doubtless opened up a long vista of possibilities, and Indian managers after a careful examination of them may see their way, not merely to profiting by them, but to going even further and giving lessons both to English and American railway experts to whom they are now asked to look for guidanee.

REFORMATORY TRAINING IN BOMBAY.

ALTHOUGH the report of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, which has just been issued, is in a way a rather belated document, it is probably all the more valuable on that account. In the first place, as has been the case with many other institutions of a similar kind in India, the responsibility of the Institution has been removed from the Judicial to the Educational Department ; and during the period with which the report deals —the years 1899-1901—opportunity of studying the advantage of such a change has been afforded. Unlike many "reformatories" the David Sassoon Institute could never, with fairness, have been regarded as a prison, but still, since the change alluded to has been effected, every stigma attaching to jail incarceration has been removed, and the inmates may fairly regard themselves as scholars—scholars under restraint perhaps, but still scholars in the best sense of the word. This is a very desirable state of things and though the consequences may be enhanced financial responsibility, the ultimate advantage to the inmates themselves ought sufficiently to repay Government for this. The present instruction given in the institution is of a useful and sensible character ; but at the same time the request of Government that the instruction whether literary or manual should be as far as possible adapted to the capabilities of each boy and designed to give him, if possible, a training by which he can earn a living, is one that is well worth striving for. From the report we gather that out of 98 boys dismissed from the institution 41 are known to be earning an honest living. Of course it is not fair to assume that the other 57 are not earning their living or are living dishonest lives. Still, it hardly seems to be a satisfactory state of things that only forty per cent. of the lads discharged during the two years under report are known to have become worthy citizens. The object of the reformatory is obviously to reform, and whereas there may be a percentage of those received within its walls who do not lend themselves to reforming processes, yet the institution hardly seems to fulfil its object completely if it only reforms in the case of 40 or 50 or even 60 per cent. of its subjects. At any rate popular sympathy is bound to be on the side of the present system of instruction. Not only is intelligent, interesting, and useful work—work that can be turned to good account by the boys themselves hereafter—given them to do, but prizes and other encouragements to reinspire their flagging interest are offered. H. E. Lord Northcote, this year has offered a further inducement to the lads to arouse within themselves a worthy ambition by giving of medals, silver and bronze for competition. Some of the lads are at present earning as much as Rs. 30—the direct outcome of the manual skill gained within the walls of the Reformatory, and this again should be another source of inspiration to the ne'er-do-well. Although as we have said there are figures and facts in the report which still show possibilities of improvement, the general tendency of the working of the school seems to be in the very best possible direction, and those who are responsible for its management deserve the heartiest congralutation.

PORT ARTHUR.

IT was a wise decision on the part of the British Government not to indulge in unnecessary expenditure on the fortification of Wei-hai-Wei, but there are reasons why Russia may not be expected to cease her outlay on Port Arthur. So far, however, despite the expenditure of millions sterling upon the defences of Port Arthur and its neighbourhood, Russia has comparatively little to show for all the occupation of the place has cost her. While she is pursuing her military schemes in the Far East, she is not able to give all the attention to matters of commerce and trade in that region that she might, and at Port Arthur other nations are reaping commercial advantage from her occupation of that territory. Mr. James Hartley writing in a China contemporary points out that if the Russians spent only half as much money and devoted the same amount of energy and enterprise on trade pursuits as they expend in the furtherance of their military projects, they would be far more formidable trade rivals in the Far East than they are. At Port Arthur they are still spending large sums of money and much energy for military purposes while Japanese, Germans, English, and Americans are making commercial profit out of the place. The bulk of the retail trade at the port is carried on by Japanese, whose status there is rapidly advancing. Large orders for the supply of railway and warlike materials are being given to English, American and German firms, and neither Port Arthur nor Dalny yields any direct commercial benefit to the Power which occupies them. Nothing is produced at either of the ports, everything having to be imported. Port Arthur itself is intended for military purposes only and a new town is being rapidly built a couple of miles away. When this place is ready, the residents of Port Arthur will be removed thither. Russia will then have to consider what has to be done with Dalny. Its occupation at present is hardly useful, and when the new town in the neighbourhood of Port Arthur is inhabited, any real necessity for the retention of Dalny will cease to exist. There seems to be no definite plan regarding the future of this town, and the Russians do not appear to be quite sure why they are holding it. The new city which is to take the place of Port Arthur as a residential district, has been planned on admirable lines. The streets are wide and well laid, and the town will have its public gardens, conservatories, public buildings and a magnificent marine promenade. Altogether it will be a much more desirable locality for residence than Port Arthur, which is an unpaved, ill-administered place where the only admirable features are the defences.

TO-MORROW'S HONOURS LIST.

IT is understood that the Honours List, which will be issued in India to-morrow, will be a small one. It will probably contain the list of decorations for the Mahsud operations and the usual appointments to and promotions in the Indian Orders. There will, however, be no special honours in connection with the Coronation, these being all reserved so far as India is concerned for January next, when the celebrations in this country take place.

AT a meeting of the Faculty of Arts held yesterday afternoon, in the University Hall, Mr. F. G. Selby, Acting Director of Public Instructions, was unanimously elected Dean in Arts.

THE Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, would be glad to receive donations for a Coronation treat to the patients.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valey Railway for the week ending 10th May, 1902, amounts to Rs. 15,045 ; being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 520. Total earnings from 1st January to 10th May, 1902, were Rs. 4,01,662, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,63,808.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 10th May, 1902, amounts to Rs. 4,151 ; being an increase on the corresponding week of the last year of Rs. 31. Total earnings from 1st January to 10th May, 1902, were Rs. 75,782 ; being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 2,323.

ORDERS regarding the selection of Volunteers to attend the Delhi Coronation proceedings have not yet been published. The natural arrangements would be to permit each corps to nominate a number proportionate to its strength of the one thousand to be sent, vacancies not filled by one corps to be given to another. In this case each corps would have the privilege of nominating just ten times the number it contributed to the Home Coronation Contingent.

CORONATION TRAGEDIES.

DRAMATIC INCIDENTS AT PREVIOUS CEREMONIES.

(BY CHARLES BENHAM.)

> "COVER your heads, and mock not flesh and blood
> With solemn reverence".

So speaks Shakespeare's Richard II., that lackless son of the "Black Prince," the King whose birth and death were equally wrapped in mystery, whose life was spent in perpetual war, the most tragic, the most awful mediæval figures.

Is it not probable that Shakespeare had in his mind the same historical memories that will suggest themselves to many whose eyes are turned towards the Coronation of the latest of the English Kings. With the exception of George IV.'s Coronation, no crowning in national annals has ever been more magnificent than that of Richard II. on July 16, 1377, the King being then in his eleventh year. It was the occasion of the first recorded appearance of the King's Champion, Sir John Dymoke ; and it was further remarkable as affording the first detailed account of the proceedings of the Court of Claims.

PROSTRATE BEFORE THE ALTAR.

On the morning in question the King rose early, and, having received mass in his private chapel, came down into the great hall, "arraid in the fairest vestments, and with buskins only upon his feet". At the Abbey, while the Litany was chanted, the eleven-year-old King lay prostrate before the altar, whence he was conducted to his throne, on a platform in the centre of the nave. The entire ceremony of the Coronation so much exhausted him that he was borne back to the palace in a litter carried by knights. He soon, however, appeared at the banquet, where he created four earls and nine knights, and partook of a splendid though somewhat disturbed repast. To make the joviality more or less general, "in the midst of the King's palace was a marble pillar, raised hollow upon steps, on the top whereof was a great gilt eagle placed, under whose feet, in the chapiter of the pillars, divers kinds of wine came gushing forth at four several places all the day long ; neither was any forbidden to receive the same, were he never so poor or abased".

After dinner the King retired with a number of nobility to his chamber, and was entertained till the time of supper with dancing and minstrelsy. The profuse extravagance of this Coronation was made the excuse for the immense demands on Parliament afterwards ; it assuredly started that hatred which ended in Richard's deposition and violent death. Poor little King ! Not by any means enough sympathy has been expended upon his most lamentable history.

THE FIRST GENTLEMAN OF EUROPE.

The magnificence which attended the Coronation of George IV. had no such tragic ending, though it was marred by one most tragic incident. So George IV. is also to be pitied. He wanted the event to be the most splendid ever celebrated in Europe. He passed days and nights with his familiar friends discussing questions of dress, colours, fashions, and effects. His own costume, relates one industrious writer of the time, was to him a subject of intense anxiety, and when his costly habits were completed, so desirous was he to witness their effects that he had one of his own servants attired in the royal garments, and contemplated with considerable satisfaction the sight of a menial pacing up and down the room in the Monarch's garb. It may stand perhaps as a significant moral on the vanity of clothes that his Majesty in the earlier part of the day showed some symptoms of bodily weakness, and was forced to wait for assistance before descending from the platform into the Abbey.

The date of the ceremony was July 19,1821, and no less a writer than Sir Walter Scott has condescended to leave behind him an ecstatic account of a pageant which, if it was the most gorgeous ever exhibited in England, excited far less enthusiasm in the public generally than the Coronation of any of King George's predecessors.

SIR WALTER SCOTT, COURTIER.

"The effect of the scene in the Abbey", Sir Walter wrote, "was beyond measure magnificent. Imagine long galleries stretched among the aisles of the venerable and august pile ; those which rise behind the altar pealing back their echoes to a full and magnificent choir of music, those which occupied the sides filled even to crowding with all that Britain has of beautiful and distinguished, and the cross-gallery most appropriately occupied by the Westminster school-boys in their white surplices, many of whom might on that day receive impressions never to be lost during the rest of their lives. Imagine this, I say, and then add the spectacle upon the floor—the altar surrounded by the fathers of the Church, the King encircled by the nobility of the land and the councillors of his throne, and by warriors wearing the honoured marks of distinction bought by many a glorious danger. Add to this the rich spectacle of the aisles crowded with waving plumage and coronets and caps of honour, and the sun, which brightened and saddened as if on purpose now beaming in full lustre on the rich and varied assemblage and now darting a solitary rays which catched as it passed the glittering folds of a banner or the edge of a group of battleaxes of partisans, and then rested full on some, fair form 'the cynosure of neighbouring eyes', whose circlet of diamonds glistened under its influence. Imagine all this, and then tell me if I have made my journey of 400 miles to little purpose".

"It was peculiarly delightful," adds the same pious chronicle, "to see the King receive from the royal brethren, but in particular from the Duke of York, the fraternal kiss in which they acknowledged their Sovereign. . . . I never heard plaudits given more from the heart than those that were thundered upon the royal brethren when they were thus pressed to each other's bossoms" ; but so much for that appreciative pen. Let us glance at the other little picture of family affection which turned all George IV.'s elaborate magnificence to dust and ashes.

THE SKELETON AT THE FEAST.

This incident was no other than the unsuccessful attempt of his Majesty's repudiated Consort to be present in the Abbey and be crowned as Queen-Consort. Accompanied by Lord and Lady Hood and Lady Hamilton, Queen Caroline, of unhappy memory, presented herself at one of the Abbey doors as early as seven in the morning. Lord Hood, having desired admission for her Majesty, the doorkeepers drew across the entrance, and requested to see the tickets.

"I present you your Queen," exclaimed Lord Hood ; "surely it is not necessary for her to have a ticket". The Queen herself, smiling, but still in some agitation, added : "Yes, I am your Queen ; will you admit me"? "My orders are specific," rejoined one of the doorkeepers ; "we are to admit no person without a peer's ticket."

For a full quarter of an hour Queen and doorkeepers and chivalrous nobleman wrangled in this way over the momentous question, but without avail. Lord Hood gave in so far as to produce a peer's ticket for one person. The name in whose favour it had been drawn had been erased, and the name of "Wellington" substituted. But the Queen declined to make use of this to enter the Abbey unattended. Lord Hood then said that it was clear that no provision had been made for the accommodation of her Majesty, and she had better retire to her carriage.

Some persons within the porch of the Abbey laughed and uttered some exclamations of disrespect. That called for a well-deserved rebuke from Lord Hood. "We expected, at least, to have met with the conduct of gentlemen. Such conduct is neither manly nor mannerly". As the Queen was escorted back to her carriage by constables it was noticed that she was crying tears of mortification. And mortification killed her. Within a few weeks her body was borne through London in its coffin—and farewell Queen ! "cover your heads, and mock not flesh and blood with solemn reverence".

THE oldest ship in the world has just been sold and broken up. This is the Italian ship Anita, registered at the port of Genoa. The Anita, which resembled Christopher Columbus' ship the Santa Maria, was built in Genoa in 1548, and effected her last voyage at the end of March 1902, from Naples to Teneriffe, six or seven weeks ago. The Anita was of tremendously stout build, and had weathered countless storms and tornadoes in all parts of the world ; but it was also the slowest ship afloat, taking 205 days on one voyage from Baltimore to Rio de Janeiro.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CORONATION POSTPONED.

THE KING'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The Coronation has beeen postponed indefinitely, owing to the King's indisposition.

POSTPONED FOR SEVERAL MONTHS.

FOREIGN GUESTS DEPART.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

LATER

The following bulletin has been issued:—"The King is suffering from perityphlitis.

"His condition on Saturday was so satisfactory that it was hoped that with care His Majesty would be able to go through the ceremony".

"A recrudescence, however, occurred on Monday evening rendering a surgical operation necessary to-day. (Signed)

"LISTER THOMAS SMITH,
THOMAS BARLOW,
FRANCES LAKING,
FREDERICH TREVES".

[Such being the case, it is probable the postponement may be for quite two months.]

LATER.

The operation was fixed for two this afternoon.

A bulletin which has been issued states that the operation on his Majesty has been successfully performed. A large abscess has been removed. The King has borne the operation well and is in a satisfactory condition.

The King has issued a notice through the Earl Marshal, expressing his deep sorrow at the postponement of the Coronation. The celebrations in London will be necessarily postponed, but His Majesty's earnest hope is that the celebrations in the provinces and the Dinner to the Poor will not be deferred.

It is impossible to exaggerate the horror and stupefaction produced on the huge holiday crowds by the appearance of the evening papers' posters announcing the illness of His Majesty and the postponement of the Coronation.

Consols fell sharply.

Everyone is instantaneously grasping the full gravity of the news. Everybody hopes for the best from the highest surgical skill in England, but the whole nation will be watching anxiously and prayerfully to-day at the gates of the Palace.

The Foreign guests depart as soon as definite news of the operation is issued.

Even under the most favourable circumstances the postponement will be for several months.

Our London correspondent wires:—

It is impossible to describe the sensation caused to-day by the posting of the notices postponing Thursday's great function. With the ceremony itself few had any concern, but the rejoicings were to have been joined in by every man, woman and child of all classes in the kingdom.

The City was momentarily paralysed. People scrutinised each others faces, incredulous.

Buckingham Palace was besieged by callers, who wrote their names in His Majesty's book.

An announcement as to the events affecting the poor is expected.

His Majesty only took the step as result of pressure from physicians who were unanimous.

It is anticipated that the representatives of Foreign Courts will remain in London some days, pending further reports of his Majesty's medical advisers.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S TELEGRAM, TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

The following telegram was sent by His Excellency the Governor to the King-Emperor:—"Bombay earnestly hopes your Majesty will speedily be restored to health."

THE CORONATION.

THEIR MAJESTIES RETURN TO LONDON.

THE KING LOOKING WELL.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

ROYAL ARRIVALS.

LONDON'S APPEARANCE.

THE TRAFFIC AND DECORATIONS.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

Their Majesties accompanied by the Court have returned to London. They drove from Paddington to Buckingham Palace in semi-state. The King, who wore a light overcoat despite the warmth, looked well. He repeatedly and smilingly bowed to the cheering crowds whose welcome was of the warmest description.

The King has approved the idea of the united singing of the National Anthem at eight o'clock on the night of the Coronation throughout the Empire in churches, theatres, streets and elsewhere.

The bulk of the Royal guests arrived to-day. Crowds at Dover, London and elsewhere welcomed them. The guests included nineteen princes and grand dukes and several princesses. The Prince of Wales and others met them on behalf of the King.

The Tsarevitch has arrived in the Thames in his yacht. He was escorted by a Russian and an English cruiser.

Prince Henry of Prussia has arrived at Portsmouth in an ironclad.

The Crown Prince of Siam has arrived in London.

Ras Makonnen, the Abyssinian envoy, has arrived. He was met by the Hon. Eric Barrington of the Foreign Office.

Unofficial visitors are flocking to London in thousands.

The traffic in the streets is increasingly congested and is a remarkable sight.

The decorations in Piccadilly, St. James's Street and Pall Mall are especially gorgeous. Forty lofty masts in St. James's Street represent the Colonies bearing shields with the Colonies' arms thereon.

The route of the procession is practically encased in timber. Every available foot within and without the buildings has been utilized for stands. Whole lines of shops and offices have been thus transformed beyond recognition.

Trafalgar Square resembles a gigantic colosseum.

The Lord Mayor entertained Prince Komatsu at luncheon at the Mansion House.

ROYAL BANQUET AND RECEPTION AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Their Majesties' Banquet and Reception at Buckingham Palace took place yesterday evening. It was a brilliant gathering of princely guests.

REHEARSAL OF THE CORONATION.

The Rehearsal of the Coronation ceremony held in the Abbey yesterday was a striking scene. All the Peers and Peeresses wore their Coronets and Robes.

The Rt. Hon Sir Spencer Ponsonby Fane personated the King.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

HIS MAJESTY AND THE INDIAN CHIEFS.

THE GREAT PROCESSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 24.

An "Indian Daily News" special cablegram, dated London the 22nd inst., says:—

The damp sheets of the pavilion at Aldershot where the King went to review the troops, were the cause of his recent illness which took the form of a stomachic complaint.

The Indian Maharajahs are charmed with the King's affability. Each of them had a separate audience with the King.

It has been decided that the Maharajahs of Scindia, Cooch Behar and Idar will ride abreast in the procession on Friday and the Maharajahs of Kolhapur, Bikanir, Sikri and Kagal go in carriages.

The rumours that Lord Roberts will relinquish the Chief Command of the troops to the Duke of Connaught are discredited in military circles.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CEYLON ASSOCIATIONS BANQUET.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Sir J. West Ridgeway presided at the Coronation Dinner of the Ceylon Association at the Hotel Cecil.

In the course of his speech he said that there was no more loyal colony than Ceylon.

Sir Frederick Saunders said that it was necessary to impress upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to be careful not to overtax the great industry of the island.

Sir West Ridgeway in responding said that he had a fervent belief in the future of Ceylon.

The period of his government had been a halcyon period. It was foolish to believe that this progress would always be maintained, but the present revenue showed so signs of receding. He dwelt upon the advantage of Ceylon for the tea industry, and urged the discovery of new markets. He said that if disaster befel the tea industry, Ceylon might reel and stagger, but would not fall.

LORD KITCHENER AT CAPETOWN.

RECEIVES A SWORD OF HONOUR.

COMMANDANT SMUTS SURRENDERS.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

Lord Kitchener was accorded an enthusiastic reception at Capetown. The Corporation presented him with a sword of honour.

Lord Kitchener, in reply, appealed to all to put aside leagues, bonds, and racial feelings.

Commandant Smuts with 176 Boers and 481 rebels has surrendered in Western Cape Colony.

BOERS NEAR ZULU BORDER.

TO RETAIN THEIR RIFLES.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 24.

A "Pioneer's" correspondent cabling from London on the 23rd instant says:—The Boers living on the Zulu border are allowed to retain their rifles.

A moveable column will be retained at Vryheid to prevent disturbances.

CHINESE CRUISER BLOWN UP.

150 MEN KILLED.

The Chinese cruiser Kai Chi has been blown up by the explosion of the magazine near Nanking.

150 men have perished.

[The Chinese Cruiser Kai Chi was built at Foochow in 1888. She was a steel protected cruiser with two screws and one funnel, and was barquentine rigged. Her length was 253 feet, beam 36 feet, and she had a mean draught of 18 feet. Her displacement was 2,500 tons and she had an indicated horse-power of 2,400. Her armament consisted of three 8·2 inch Krupp, breech-loading guns, seven 4·7 inch. Krupp breech-loaders and six machine guns. She was also equipped with torpedo tubes.]

THE RISING IN CHINA.

MISSION CHAPEL DESTROYED BY BOXERS.

An American missionary telegraphs that the Chengtu Szechuan Methodist Chapel has been destroyed and ten converts killed by the Boxers. The Boxer movement is spreading through the region.

134TH ANNIVERSARY.

OF THE NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The New York Chamber of Commerce, which was incorporated on March 13th, 1770, by King George III. and reincorporated on April 14th, 1784, by the State of New York, will celebrate the one hundred and thirty-fourth anniversary of its organization on November 11th next, by dedicating its new building to the uses of commerce. The ceremony is to be followed by a banquet for the purpose bringing about a more intimate and cordial understanding of great questions affecting the interests of commerce. The Chamber has sent an invitation to the President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to be present on the occasion. The Hon'ble Mr. Turner, in acknowledging the invitation, regrets, that owing to pressure of business he is unable to avail himself of it.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SUCCESSFUL AIR-SHIP EXPERIMENT.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The Mellin air-ship made her maiden trip yesterday evening at the Crystal Palace.

Many circuits were made, and the ship answered readily to her helm.

CORONATION CELEBRATIONS IN INDIA.

CELEBRATION IN LUCKNOW.

GRAND TORCHLIGHT TATOO.

WEALTHY CONTRACTOR ABOLISHES BRIDGE TOLLS ON CORONATION DAY.

SHOPS TO BE DECORATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 24.

Coronation Day will be observed as a public holiday here. The celebrations will take the form of a grand Military Torchlight Tattoo by the troops in garrison at Dilkusha Palace grounds, which will be illuminated and decorated for the occasion.

Religious services in all the churches will be held in the morning.

Madan Mohan Lall, a wealthy banker and contractor of the O. and R. Railway, and builder of the Ganges Bridge at Cawnpore, Ramgunge bridge at Moradabad, and Kosi bridge at Rampur, has notified that all passengers, vehicles, and traffic of any description is exempted from payment of tolls on the above bridges on Thursday, in honor of the Coronation of King Edward.

The principle merchants are arranging to decorate their shops.

CELEBRATION IN POONA.

CHURCH PARADE AND STATE SERVICE.

ILLUMINATIONS AND DECORATIONS.

CRICKET AND SHOOTING MATCHES.

POONA, JUNE 24.

All Officers belonging to European and Native Regiments in Poona, including Sir Robert Low, and Head-quarters Command Staff, will attend parade service at seven o'clock. on Thursday morning, at St. Mary's Church. Cadets of the Poona Volunteers, under Captain Dunne, will attend parade service in the evening. State service will be held, and 350 seats have reserved for officials.

H. E. the Governor desires it to be known that all military officers who attend morning service may not be present again in the evening.

Preparations for illuminations and decorating of some of the mercantile shops and some houses in the bazaar, are being made.

A Coronation cricket match will be played on Friday between the Bishops High School and Yerrowda staff, and Reformatury boys.

Shooting matches will take place on the rifle Ranges for cadets, and suitable prizes will be given.

A Fancy dress dance will be held at St. Mary's School.

PORT OFFICERS' APPOINTMENTS.

CHANGES IN TENURE.

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

The Government of India have approved of a reduction from five to three years in the tenure of the appointments of the Port Officers of Akyab, Bassein and Bombay, and also of the appointments of staff officers of the Bombay and Kidderpore Dockyards. The change, however, is not to apply to the present incumbents. The post of Port Officer, Moulmein is to continue to be for five years, and steps are to be taken to avoid a simultaneous change of the incumbents of the posts of Assistant Port Officer, and Port Officer, Bombay.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

HONORARY A.-D.-C.'s TO COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

The following Volunteer officers have been appointed Honorary Aides-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief in India, to take effect from 26th instant: Lieut.-Colonels Macrae, Commanding Malabar Volunteers; Finney, North-Western Railway Volunteers; Olivier, Bombay Baroda Railway Volunteers, and McLaughlin, Surma Valley Light Horse.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

The official programme of the Legislative Council meeting next Friday includes only the passing of the Paper Currency Bill.

DEATH OF A CALCUTTA ACCOUNTANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 24.

Mr St. Auby King, partner in the firm of Messrs Muegens, King and Simpson, public accountants, died on Sunday, and was buried last evening. Before joining Messrs. Muegens, the deceased was accountant of the Delhi and London Bank for thirteen years.

THE MONSOON AT COLOMBO.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., inform us that they have to-day received the following wire from their Colombo agents:—"Monsoon now blowing".

FIRST JUTE FORECAST ESTIMATE.

The first jute forecast estimates of the area sown this year are estimated at about 2,200,000 acres, the outturn of this area is estimated at 80 per cent., and the gross outturn of the present season at 52 4-5 lakhs of bales or thirteen annas of normal crop. The stock of last year's crop is low.

SENATORS DECLINE TO SUPPORT ROOSEVELT.

DO NOT WANT A RECIPROCITY POLICY WITH CUBA.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 24.

"A Pioneer's" correspondent cabling from London on 23rd instant says:—The Republican Senators decline to support President Roosevelt in his policy of reciprocity with Cuba.

THREE MONTHS FOR OBTAINING MONEY.

ON FALSE PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

LONDON JUNE, 24.

The case in which Miss Constance Mabel James charged William Jamieson with cheating her Rs. 800 on a promise of marriage, but having of obtained the money married another, ended in the Police Court to-day. The accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

JEALOUS POLICEMAN.

KILLS A WOMAN.

This morning a native constable at the Government Dockyard, attacked a woman with a knife in a fit of jealousy, ripping her open. The murderer is still at large.

SUPPOSED MURDER OF GATE-KEEPER.

POONA, JUNE 24.

A gate-keeper on the Dhond and Manmad line was found dead inside his gate. Apparently he has been murdered by someone. The police are making enquiries.

THE CORONATION.

AN IMPERIAL ACT OF INTERCESSION.

THE whole of the British Empire, writes a correspondent, who sends us the following thoughts, is looking forward to the Imperial solemnity of the 26th June. The immediate subjects of King Edward are estimated at 400 millions or about one-fourth of the population of the globe. Besides those who are thus called to respond as subjects, all the great nations of the world are taking part in contributing to the sumptuous display of the occasion. In every Christian Church throughout the Empire, religious services are being held on the 26th June to commemorate the fact of the Coronation of an earthly sovereign, and it is important that all persons should recognise the real elements of what is going to take place. The mere costliness and dazzling splendour of the outward ceremonial is apt to make us forget the higher intention and real dignity of the event. The real purpose of the solemnities of the of the Coronation in Westminister Abbey is the consecration of the King to Almighty God, so as to ask God's blessing upon the Empire. The "Sacring" or consecrating of the King is the older and more fitting term for the ceremony, because the imposition of the crown is only the final ornament, which the Archbishop of Canterbury gives with a prayer of benediction. King Edward can never be more of a sovereign than he now is. The service in Westminster Abbey cannot add to his claim. But nevertheless the service is not an idle pageant, but it is a real national, nay imperial invocation of the Divine Blessing upon our Monarch. By that anointing he will be consecrated to God. The whole function must be regarded as the imperial act of intercession on behalf of the Sovereign. When the king has been proclaimed by the Archbishop, and accepted by the acclamations of the multitude, the Regalia are placed upon the Altar, and the religious service begins with the Litany and the first part of the Communion service. The King then signs the Oath upon the Altar, which he does upon his knees as an act of homage to Almighty God. The anointing with oil and a prayer follows that his head, his heart, and his hand, may have the fulness of the Divine Blessing. With this anointing the act of Royal consecration is complete. It remains for the King to be invested with the several symbols of his office, which are brought to him as God's gifts from the Altar. The Archbishop of Canterbury hands to him the Sword of Justice after it has been hallowed by prayer. The King receives it from the Bishops assembled, and promises to protect the Church of God, "faithfully serving our Lord Jesus Christ". He is then given the armilla and the orb, and is admonished that "the whole world is subject to the power and empire of Christ our Redeemer". Next he is invited with the ring, "the ensign of kingly dignity, and of the defence of the Catholic Faith". He is then presented with the two Sceptres of Royal Justice and Mercy, and finally he is crowned. All the insignia of royalty being thus given, the Archbishop hands to the King the Holy Bible, "the most valuable thing that the world affords. Here is Wisdom. This is the Royal Law. These are the living Oracles of God". And with the Blessing and the Te Deum he is led to the Throne. The Archbishop enthrones him, and all who are present must do him homage. The enthronement is the act of God by his authorised minister, while the homage which follows is the individual act of each one present accepting him who thus sits before them as the possessor of Divine Authority. The first act of the King after receiving the homage of the nation is to kneel down before the altar and pay his own homage to the King of Kings. The King and Queen take off their crowns and present the Bread and Wine, which are to be used in the Communion service as well as the altar cloth and a wedge of gold for alms. The Holy Communion then follows, and in the person of the sovereign, as he communicates, the whole Empire becomes partaker of the heavenly blessing. The great Imperial intercession is liefted up unto the mediation of Christ. The aneinting of the King is consumated by participation in the heavenly anointing. Thus the whole function, from beginning to end is a real act of devotion, the whole Empire taking part with the King in the consecration of the Sovereign Majesty to God by the ministrations of the Church. And such a service must show to every one that the reverent approach to God is indeed far beyond mere pageantery. It sets forth before the various nations the principal act of our Christian devotion, while the King and Queen in the midst of the earthly splendour which surrounds them, kneel down in simplicity to confess the nothing ness of earthly things, and tohumbly seek like the meanest of their subjects, Divine Grace from the Throne of Grace, to aid them in the execution of their Royal duties. It is in such a service as this that we are each and all called upon to participate on the 26th instant, adding our own intercessions, on behalf of the King and Queen, to their own.

CORONATION GOLF STAKES.

A number of enthusiastic golfers of Bombay have decided to hold a special handicap match which has been entitled "The Coronation Golf Stakes". Mr. C. St. Paul is the moving spirit in the affair and the following players have entered for the event:—Messrs. O. Marshall, I Jones, R. I. M., St. Paul Bromley, Anderson, Francis, Arnot, P. G. Irvine, Coombs, J. Carnegy, F. H. Greig, Gray, Rigge, A. Tosh, W. L. Shaw, C. M. Gray, A. W. Blake, P. W. Cresswell, T. J. Walker, R.I.M., Gibson, Frank Clark, A. C. Owen, Priest, Geo. Miller, Rob. Aitken, Frank Muir, J. Humphrey, Humphrey, Junr., M. Barr, Engel, H. R. Greaves, Jacob, R. D. Hughes, Keess, Major Thompson, J. Reed, Innes-Kerr, Savage, P. M. Lens, R. N., Pickard, R.I.M., S. Story, C. J. Michael and Fleischer.

In addition to three prizes for the best scratch score and the second and third net scores, "A Golfer" is kindly giving a special prize for the lowest net score.

B. V. A. ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

"CORONATION DAY" CRICKET MATCH.

The following have been selected to represent the B. V. A. A. A. against Kalli Bros. C. C, in a whole day match, commencing at 11-30 a.m. to-morrow on the Oval opposite the High Court:—

Corpl. V. C. Martin (Capt.), Gunners L. Burrows, Ric: Hogan, W. Hogan, R. O'Reilly, A. Spilling, R. Robottom, N. George, N, Goodsir, A. C Higgins and Hon. Member G. O'Donnell.

It has been resolved by the Managing Committee of the Grain Merchants Association, assembled under the Presidency of Mr. Lukhamsee Nappoo, J. P., that the members of the Association shall observe Coronation Day as a holiday as a token of their loyalty. They will assemble in the rooms of the Association to offer prayers for the long life to His Imperial Majesty.

The Committee of the Native Piece Goods Association have issued a circular, requesting the members to close their shops on Thursday.

The public are invited to be present at the Coronation Dinner to the poor in the Camp behind Goculdas Tejpal Hospital to-morrow at 3 p.m.

THE CORONATION DINNER FOR THE POOR.

The following further subscriptions have been received:—

	Rs.
Previously subscribed	6 039
N. G. Glazebrook	51
Messrs. Mitchell and Co.	51
Mr. S. M. Minnit	51
Messrs Muncherji and Hormasji Cama	51
Mr. Bomonjee Dinshah Petit	50
Messrs Lyons and Co.	50
„ G. Claridge and Co	25
„ Jamnadas Narsey Khatan	25
„ Goculdas Kahanji	11
A Poor European	10
Mr. Hugh Symons	10
„ Jivandass Damodar	5
„ Tehalram G. Dalal	5
„ Tribhovandas K. Jariwalla	5
A gentleman	5
A gentleman	5
Total Rs.	6,418

THE FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

BOMBAY GYMKANA V. H. M. S. MAGDALA.

IN connection with the Association Football League on the Oval last evening a match was played between the Bombay Gymkhana F. C. and H.M.S. Magdala. A good number of spectators lined the enclosure. In the first half play was rapid, and early on the sailors got down by means of some quick exchanges between the members of their front rank and scored a capital goal. Almost immediately after the re-start the Gymkhana took up the ball and the right wing carried it right into their opponents, twenty-five. However when the goal was quite at their mercy the final shot went wide. A little later, however, from an admirably placed corner, the ball was put safely inside the net and the scores were equalised. For some little time end to end play was the rule. The Gymkhana then brought out their defending line and forced the game, the result being a goal very shortly after the change of tactics. A few moments before half time, however, the sailors broke through, and again equalised the score at half time, being two goals each.

From the restart play was very erratic. Both sides failed in combination, and with the exception of one or two instance, of good individual play. The game was of the "kick and rush" order. Although both sides attempted to force the pace neither could score and the game ended in a draw.

NOTES FROM DAMAUN.

OUR correspondent, writing from Damaun unde date the 20th Instant, says:—This week has been characterized by considerable excitement consequent on the sudden arrival of His Excellency the Governor-General of Goa accompanied by Major Abilio de Sa, the indefatigable Fiscal Director of the Goa Railway, and Lieutenant Campos, A.-D.-C. to the Governor-General. On the day following his arrival he visited all the public institutions in company with the Governor of this district, Captain Nuno Campos, who, since he took charge of the reins of this Government has left no stone unturned for the improvement and amelioration of the town. Madame Campos is also very popular, and is a most charitable and sympathetic young lady, whose generosity and winning manners are in keeping with the proverbial liberality and fame of the house of the Count of Mahem, whose daughter she is. The Governor-General stayed here only three days, and on the day of his departure to Goa, via Bombay, a banquet was given at his place to the Portuguese Viceroy, when several brilliant speeches were made and toasts proposed, the principal one being responded to by the Governor-General in his usual felicitous style. Old as His Excellency is, he can stand a lot of fatigue, which reminds one of his bravery and foresightedness at the battle of Majengo in Africa, when he succeeded in capturing the terrible African potentate Gungahama, and carrying him as a prisoner to Portugal, hence the affection and esteem in which Colonel Galhardo is held by His Majesty Don Carlos, King of Portugal, and his venerable mother the Dowager Queen, Dona Maria Pia. Hence the promptitude with which his proposal and suggestion are met and ordered to be carried out by the Home Government. His rigid character and resolute determination to carry out his views and plans made some people think he is too strict with his subordinates, but one has to know him closely in order to properly appreciate his sterling qualities and independence of character.

We are greatly feeling the want of rain, and it is to be hoped that before the end of this month there will be an abundant rainfall.

THE DESHI NATAK THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

AT the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling heard the suit instituted by Dholsajee Kakamchand and another, against Bai Manibai and another, in which the plaintiffs applied for the administration of the estate of the late Mr. Dayabhoy Dholsajee Javeri, proprietor of the Deshie Natak Samaj Theatre, and for the appointment of a receiver. Mr. Davar and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjishaw, appeared for the plaintiffs, while the Hon. Mr. Scott, instructed by Mr. M. R. Vakil, represented the defendants.

For the plaintiffs it was contended that the deceased Dayabhoy was a member of a joint and undivided Hindu family, and that the plaintiffs were therefore entitled to an administration of his estate. The defendants' case was that the deceased Dayabhoy's property was self-acquired, and he had separated from his father and nephew, the present plaintiffs, during his life time, and releases had been passed in Ahmedabad in respect of such separation.

After reading the affidavits and hearing the arguments of counsel, Mr. Justice Starling fixed the hearing of the case for the 28th July next, and appointed the second defendant the receiver in the suit with power to take charge of the cash and other moveable property of the deceased in Bombay, and to manage the Deshi Natak Theatre as a going concern and to carry on the work of building the new theatre on the site of the present theatre opposite the Boree Bunder Gardens. An inventory was ordered to be taken in the presence of the parties of the moveable property of the deceased in Bombay and Ahmedabad. The second defendant was ordered to hand over to the receiver certain cash amount and the horse and carriage belonging to the deceased.

THE BISHOP OF DAMAUN.

HIS LORDSHIP the Bishop of Damaun, attended by his Secretary, paid a visit to the "Real Instituto Luso-Indiano." on Saturday, the 21st instant and was accorded a most enthusiastic reception by the members headed by the Portuguese Consul General, the Visconde de Wrem. His arrival was greeted with the strains of the Portuguese National Anthem and on his entering the hall, a little girl stepped forward and presented His Lordship with a lovely bouquet.

In introducing the large body of members assembled, Dr. Heredia in a neat little speech thanked His Lordship for the kindly interest he had shown in visiting the institution.

The Visconde de Wrem, who is the President of the Institute, proposed that His Lordship be a life membe of the "Real Instituto Luso-Indiano," and the suggestion was received with cheers.

His Lordship thanked the members for the kind reception given him, and promised to do all in his power, for the only literary institution of the Portuguese community. He wished the "Real Instituto" every success. He was then conducted round the building.

After conversing with several prominent members of the community, His Lordship took his leave, amidst the "Vivas" of the assembled members.

THE ONE RUPEE CORONATION FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR—As so many people have been asking me why the subscriptions to the above Fund have been limited to one rupee, I shall be much obliged if you will kindly allow me to state through your columns that there is no limit to subscriptions. It was called the One Rupee Fund to be within the reach of all, but we shall of course be glad to receive any larger contributions. When the Shilling Fund was running at home on behalf of the London Hospitals, individual subscription were received amounting to several hundreds of shilling.

In reply to "one interested" who asked in the "Times of India", the other day when it was intended to close this Fund and who suggested that it should be kept open until after the Delhi Durbar, I would state that I think it would be a mistake to keep the Fund open so long, and that I propose closing it at the end of July, and I shall be glad to receive all subscriptions and lists by that date or as soon after as possible.—Yours &c.,

JAMES P. CHRYSTAL,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer
St. Geo. Hospital Nursing Fund.

June 24.

GIFTS FOR THE TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

WE are desired by Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, Commanding the District, to state that on the 3rd June he despatched by Transport Mohawk, 5,000 Cigars and 4,000 Cigarettes generously presented by Messrs. D. Merwan & Co., Cigar Merchants, of Medow Steet, Bombay, for the use of the troops in South Africa.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE FIRST TEST MATCH.

THE CORONATION DERBY.

OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

CRICKET history was made at Birmingham on Friday. Australia's greatest batsmen were "fired out" like a team of schoolboys. Against two of England's finest bowlers they were able to score only 36 runs—the smallest score ever made in an England and Australia match. The explanation is simple. Our opponents were caught at a disadvantage. They had to bat upon a wicket that had been saturated by rain, and they found themselves unable to rope with the crisis that suddenly confronted them. It must not be supposed, however, that the wicket was utterly spoiled. There was absolutely not a ray of sunshine during the day. The pitch dried slowly, but it was nothing more than slow. It could not be described as a treacherous wicket either. The comparative ease with which Lockwood and Rhodes batted during the closing stage of the English innings proved that conclusively. How, then, shall we explain Australia's debacle? It must be put down to a deplorable exhibition of insufficient and defective batting. The bowling was magnificent, but the batsmen in not a few instances got themselves out.

Rhodes was undoubtedly the hero of the day. It has generally been expected that when he got the Australians opposed to him on a wicket that was at all soft he would bring them low, and he certainly did it. His record of seven wickets for 17 runs is one of the finest ever obtained by any bowler in the test matches, and it represents adequately enough the quality of his work. He soon got the measure of the batsmen, and it seemed as though they were compelled instinctively to hit him willy-nilly—and to hit him was fatal. If any attempt was made to force the pace we speedily saw the ball resting in the safe hands of one of England's brilliant fieldsmen. The Australians, it may be noted, have only once before met Rhodes on a defective wicket. This was during the last tour in 1899 at Carborough, and then the great Yorkshire bowler captured seven wickets for 23 runs. How valuable would have been his assistance to MacLaren's team in Australia can now be fully realised. Several of the test matches were played on bad wickets, and it is safe to say that England would not have suffered four defeats if he had been there.

Need it be said that the startling collapse of the Australians called forth the wildest enthusiasm? The crowd, which was a very large one considering the weather, cheered frantically, as wicket after wicket fell in rapid succession. Rhodes especially was the subject of a round of applause such as is not often heard even amid the tense excitement of a sensational cricket match. And he thoroughly deserved it. It is a work of supererogation to praise Yorkshire cricketers, but even the most prejudiced cannot begrudge the pæans of congratulation which have been called forth by the efforts of Jackson Rhodes, and Hirst during this historic encounter. Jackson steadied the English batsmen when they were in danger of collapsing; Rhodes and Hirst utterly routed the Australians, and no man could be found capable of withstanding their onslaught. Credit must be given to Tyldesley and to Lockwood too. Both batted grandly, and made the prospects of an English victory brighter. Rain robbed England of an overwhelming victory on Saturday at the same time that it saved Australia from an ignominous defeat. There can be not the least doubt that, had the weather remained fine on Friday night two or three hours further play on Saturday morning would have sufficed to see the Australians dismissed a second time for a small score and England victorious by an innings and about 200 runs. A general survey of the encounter at Birmingham produces in the mind of the spectator who saw the game on the opening days, an impression wholly satisfactory from the English point of view. Whether we have regard to the batting, the bowling, or the fielding of both teams the result is equally gratifying to our esteem. Upon a sound wicket the Australian bowlers are not so formidable but that our best batsmen can cope easily enough with their attack, upon a damaged wicket it has been proved to demonstration that the Australian batsmen are absolutely inadequate to the task of resisting our greatest slow bowler, and in the field the Englishmen fielded not less brilliantly than did their opponents. What would have happened had the conditions been reversed it were idle to speculate. The probability is that opportunities will come for putting the matter to the test of actual experience.

The one outstanding feature of the match was the superb bowling of Rhodes. The wicket, was not what is usually regarded as treacherous. It was soft—so soft that an umbrella stick would penetrate three inches—but not a ray of sunshine had come to cake it when the Australians played their sensational first innings. Nevertheless, Rhodes made the best of whatever advantage the state of the ground afforded him. After he had changed ends with Hirst he was irresistible. He bowled so cleverly that if the Australian batsmen attempted to hit him they inevitably came to grief. The ball had so much spin upon it that it flew off at any angle but that desired by the batsmen, and speedily found itself lodged in the safe hands of an English fieldsman. Rhodes's genius was never more conspicuously displayed. But will it be believed that before the match began the question was seriously considered whether it might not be advisable to leave him out of the England Eleven? It is stated that a prominent member of the original Selection Committee warmly advocated the claims of Llewlyn in preference to the Yorkshireman on the ground that the wicket was fast and that it would not suit Rhodes. This circumstance is mentioned merely to emphasise the absurdity of leaving out Rhodes under any circumstances whatever. Even on a good wicket he is a fine bowler who always gets wickets, and in this unsettled climate it is not safe to depend upon the weather remaining fine even for three days. But after his achievement of Friday last, we are not likely to hear any more proposals to omit him from the English side. He will more probably be the first English choice for all the subsequent test matches.—The following is the position of the county championships:—

	Pld.	W.	L.	D.	Pts	Percentage.
Yorkshire	6	2	0	4	2	100.00
Surrey	9	2	0	7	2	100.00
Derbyshire	2	1	0	1	1	100.00
Leicestershire	4	1	0	3	1	100.00
Sussex	6	3	1	2	2	50.00
Lancashire	7	3	1	3	2	50.00
Somerset	4	2	1	1	1	33.33
Essex	5	1	1	3	—	00.00
Gloucestershire	6	1	1	4	0	00.00
Worcestershire	5	1	3	1	—2	—0.00
Notts	4	0	1	3	—1	—100.00
Middlesex	3	0	1	2	—1	—100.00
Warwickshire	3	0	1	2	—1	—100.00
Hampshire	3	0	3	0	—3	—100.00
Kent	5	0	3	2	—3	—100.00

It will always and most easily, which is a good point, be remembered that the Coronation Derby was won by an Irish horse. The Irish know how to bring out a winner at the last moment. Generally they do this in steplechases, but they have been known to do it in flat races; and as this Derby was the Coronation Derby, no doubt they thought it was a good opportunity to surprise us in that sort of race on which they usually bestow the lesser favour. This is a sufficient explanation of why Ard Patrick won the Derby this year. As for Sceptre, she was a strong favourite, but a mare can never be quite so strong a favourite as a horse. A mare is so often in a mood of what the stupider horses probably call feminine perversity that it is always quite possible that she will do herself a scandalous injustice. Certainly every indulgence that equine chivalry could suggest was allowed to Sceptre. She did not join in the parade; she was given a canter in the reverse direction to all the other animals—a supreme example, they might think, of perversity; she was taken into Lord Rosebery's grounds to be saddled when every other horse had to be contented with the plain paddock. What more could be done? The imagination falters. The rush of betting on Pekin was quite remarkable. As a people we appear to be considerably afraid of a bogie, and Pekin was a bogey. He has done nothing of merit in public but it was said—whispered—rumoured—that he had done remarkable things in private trials. A kind of panic set in and one might have supposed that the very weight of money laid upon him had reduced him to the proportions he displayed before he became a bogey. Ard Patrick was so much admired in the paddock, and people discovered so many remarkable and unparelled point in his favour —they have told me so since the race,—that it is astonishing to find that comparatively few of them backed him. There was a good deal of delay at the start, but not all the horses in the Derby could induce me to be unchivalrous enough to say who caused it. When the starting-gate flew up Fowling Piece led—the horse that has generally run neck and neck with Ard Patrick,—but soon gave way to Caerdas. When the field came volleying down the difficult hill to the nightmarish Tattenham Corner Ard Patrick was seen working his way through to the front. Sceptre had an excellent place at the Corner, but there she simply died away, and Ard Patrick, Rising Glass, and Friar Tuck swept past her. From that moment the winner of the Two Thousand and One Thousand guineas never looked like challenging again. But coming with the great devouring stride which we had all foreseen and admired so much in the paddock, Ard Patrick "romped" home, and very easily indeed won for Mr. Gubbins the Coronation Derby.

The struggle for the Open Golf Championship at Hoylake was a remarkably close one, as the fact that the fourth player got within two strokes of the winning score clearly testified. Vardon's 72 of the previous day was not equalled in either round, but the winner, Alex Herd, did 73 in his third round. He began the day four strokes behind Vardon's score, but he showed improved form, while Vardon fell off, and the result was that, while Herd added only 73 plus 81 equal 154 to his 153 of the previous day, making his aggregate 307, Vardon took 80 plus 79, and so raised his aggregate to 308. James Braid, the champion of last year, had very bad luck, but still he managed to get round in 80 and 74, so making his aggregate equal to Vardon's. And Mr. R. Maxwell proved to be the most successful of the amateurs, as he took 79 and 74, and finished with a total of 309. Of the other leaders Tom Vardon came fifth, with 313; W. Hilton, J.H. Taylor, and James Kinnell each took 314; E. Ray, who had done so well on Wednesday, 318; Andrew Kirkaldy and Armand Massey, the French professional from Biarritz, 320. Of the amateurs, Mr. S. H. Fry took 332, Mr. John Ball a stroke more, and Mr. T. M. Hunter 334. Herd, therefore, takes the championship cup and gold medal, with £50; Harry Vardon and James Braid, each £20; Tom Vardon, £10; and J. H. Taylor and James Kinnell, £7 10s. each. Alexander Herd is a St. Andrews man, thirty-four years old. He was first engaged at Portush in 1888, and afterwards at Loughborough and at Blundellsands; and he went to Huddersfield in 1892—the year in which he first figured prominently in the championship competition. In that year he tied with Mr. John Ball, jun., and the late Hugh Kirkaldy at Muirfield for second place, Mr. Hilton being first. He was third in the following year, and second to Taylor in 1895.

The Everton team's prospects in the National Swimming Championship have anything but an encouraging appearance after the result of last Wednesday's game with Wigan. The latter was a Liverpool League fixture, and a good deal of importance was attached to it, inasmuch as both were believed to have the best chances of winning the League championship. If Everton cannot beat Wigan in the Liverpool bath it is very unlikely they will win when they go to Wigan next month to combat them in the second round of the National. But Everton are order and noted cup fighters, and may be relied upon to put forth every effort, whilst in the interval there is a probable chance of their improving. In the game last Wednesday night they went off at top speed, and bustled the Wigan defence in a very promising fashion. After two or three attempts to beat the international custodian Smith, which is no easy matter, they managed to notch a goal. The Wigan players quickly responded with the equalising point, when half time was reached. On the restart the Everton men got away, but were smartly pulled up and afterwards compelled to act on the defensive for the most part. Wigan, through Hodgson, increased their total to three goals, and Everton, being unable to add to their solitary point, had to acknowledge defeat in probably the most important League match in the Liverpool district. Wigan, who won last year's championship by the narrow margin of a point, appear to have wonderfully improved, and assuming they beat Everton in the National, their probable opponents will be the present holders, Osborne; but Wigan have choice of bath, which means a great deal when there is, under ordinary circumstances, little difference in point of ability between the teams. Whether the holderi will turn out at their full strength appears rather doubtful at present. Osborne, with Derbyshire and Wilkinson out of the way, are likely to become easy victims to Wigan. There is little doubt about that, especially as the game is to be played at Wigan. A meeting of the Manchestor branch of the Life Saving Society will be held at the Mitre Hotel on Wednesday, when the form of competition for this year will be drawn up and other details connected therewith will be settled. The meeting of the Northern Counties Executive for Saturday next will be held in Manchester. The appeals of the Hyde Club are occasioning considerable discussion, and a full attendance of members is anticipated. The Manchester and District Water Polo Association, rightly or wrongly, have taken up a firm attitude with regard to Manchester players allying themselves to outside clubs, unless some very satisfactory reason is shown. During their recent successful tour in the South and in Wales the Osborne team, who were thought to be weak in the forward line, scored 37 goals against seven in the five matches played. Against Bournemouth they won by seven to none, and at Weston six to two. At Cardiff they notched eight goals and their opponents a single. Swansea defence was beaten six times, and they retaliated twice. The largest total was against Bristol, where the Mancunians piled up ten goals and gave away two. At one part of the Bristol match the home team led by two goals to one. W. Kay and E. Robinson were the chief goal-getters for the visitors. The latter, who is the ex-police champion, swam the local police champion at Bournemouth, who was in ordinary swimming costume, and Robinson dressed in full police clothes. The Osborne man just got home first, amidst much local excitement. At each of the towns visited a squadron race took place, and with the exception of Bristol, to whom the Osborne swimmers were conceding twenty-four seconds' start, the results favoured the Manchester men.

The first of the series of international Polo matches between England and America brough together the largest company ever seen at Hurlingham. Over 4,000 people were present, including a strong contingent of Americans, whose loudly voiced applause albeit natural enough in the circumstances, would have been equally appreciated had it been somewhat more restrained. The victory of the challenging team by two goals to one was very far from being anticipated by English polo players. While perfectly appreciating the skill of the visitors, their admirable combination, and the excellence of their ponies, most people thought that the Hurlingham team would prove a trifle the stronger. Let it be admitted at once that the success of the Amercans was thoroughtly deserved. They played polo of the highest class, and it is much to be regretted that undue publicity should have been given to an incident of the match. At a game such as polo, where excitement and rivalry run high and the need, for smartness and speed on the part of the ponies is so pronounced, it is a wise provision of the Hurlingham Club that forbids the use of spurs with rowels except on special occasions sanctioned by the committee. One of the Americans infringed this rule, probably through ignorance, punishing his pony somewhat severely, and its colour—grey—caused the fact to be especially noticeable. The incident is now happily closed, but we may be permitted to observe that even to suggest the necessity of police-court proceedings was wholly unnecessary and undesirable. A report to the club officials would have met all the requirements of the case.

Mountaineers will have been amused to see it stated that a gentleman and his wife had "made a record by reaching the summit of the Breithorn". This was headed "A Climbing Record" by one journal. The Breithorn is a mountain which anybody and everybody can walk up without trouble. If it were near London the people would go to the top on Bank Holidays, and carry their babies and their dinner along with them. Perhaps these tourists created the "record" by running all the way up. Otherwise the statement is a little hard to understand.

THE FAR EAST.

THE KWANG-SI REBELLION.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

A Wuchow correspondent of the "China Mail" writing on May 30 states:—

Since I received your issue of the 23rd inst., I have felt that something must be done to put before the public the other side of the supposed Kwangsi Rebellion. For two months, I have been trying to get into touch with, and definite information about, the rebellion, but so far as I can learn, it only exists as a rebellion in the Hongkong and Shanghai newspapers and with some Chinese officials.

It is true there are one or two strong bands of robbers, which are here to-day and away to-morrow; but that has been going on for years. These bands now number fifty or a hundred, and are fairly well armed, having robbed a number of guard boats and one or two native customs stations. As a rule, the district official has about ten soldiers in his yamen. How can he cope with these bands of robbers? He is powerless, therefore he must appeal to his superiors, and the only way he can get help is by fanning the idea of a big thing—a rebellion!

I am regularly in communication with the greater part of Kwangsi Province. Yet, I have failed to hear of any organised rebellion. I enclose a rough sketch of our stations in the Province and a statement of the number of converts at each. They are scattered for forty or fifty miles around these centres. One or two men from each of those centres have come in this week, yet without news of any rebellion. In your issue of 23rd inst. it is stated San Chau-fu is surrounded by the rebels. One of our men has come from there, and he has not heard of it. And yet a more astounding statement is made on official authority that Tsam Chau, 100 miles above Wuchow, is surrounded by rebels. Mr. and Mrs. Fee, of the C. M. H. A. Mission, are there, and one man has just arrived from there and reports all quiet. There is also no rebellion near Kwei Lin, the capital of the Province.

As far as I can find out the whole trouble below Nanning fu lies in a strong band of robbers who have a strongly-fortified cave in the mountains near Cheung Muk market, 70 miles North-west of Kwai Yun. (Kwai Yun is 200 miles above Wuchow on the West River.) From this place the robbers make excursions and terrify the people. They take what they want and then disappear. The cave is said to lead right through the mountain strongholds; but as no one has dared to go in or scale the mountain it is really not known what is within.

Three more boat loads of soldiers have gone up, and with these we hope they will have enough 'Taam' (courage) to attack the Cheung Muk stronghold, and put an end to this band. You will notice by the sketch that Cheung Muk is within easy reach of either the West River or the Lau Chau River and that accounts for reports of robberies on the one river at one time and on the other next time; and this had led people to believe that the thing is bigger than it is in reality.

There is another and entirely different disturbance beyond Nanning-fu and Pak Shek and on the French border; but up there that is constant state of thing. We continually hear of large robberies on the one side and then on the other. This band seems to play mostly on both sides; when hard pressed on the one side it crosses to the other. This band may be getting its supply of arms from foreigners, as reported in some newspaper, but certainly not the band with its headquarters at Cheung Muk. Should I hear of further developments, I will let you know.

A SUGGESTED EXPLANATION.

The Canton correspondent of the "China Mail" writing on June 4 says:—

The Canton papers still continue to maintain a discreet silence with regard to all that pertains to the disorder and lawlessness that exist to so alarming an extent in the adjoining Province of Kwang-si. From a mandarin, who is in a position to know all that is to be known concerning affairs in that province, I have received the following statement which is in accord with all that has hitherto leaked out. To begin with—Kwang-si for many years, indeed since the Taiping rebellion has never been without trouble. Its proximity to French territory has in recent years aggravated rather than lessened the friction which has existed so long. The present state of things has been brought about to a large extent by the bad relations between Governor Ting and So, the Commander-in-Chief. So was in command of a large force which, if it had been properly handled, might have suppressed the incipient rebellion, but Ting, for reasons some of which are known, such as So's conduct when on the delimitation commission of the French boundaries at Kwong-Chau-Wan, accused So of strong leanings to the French. Ting's petition to the Throne against So was received favourably, and the consequence was that the Commander-in-Chief was summoned to Peking to answer the charges against him. Soon after So took his departure from Kwang-si for the capital, the troops he left behind, almost in a body, went over to the rebels. At this critical juncture, Governor Ting once more appealed to Peking, asking the reappointment of So. This was granted, as there was no other military leader available who was sufficiently well acquainted with the situation. When So got back to Kwang-si, it was to find himself without men. The few government troops that are now in Kwang-si are quite inadequate for the task of suppressing the rebels. They are afraid to make any movement, for as soon as they vacate any stronghold in the Province the rebels will immediately take possession. At present the rebels seem to be secure from all molestation. They are reported to be in possession of large fertile tracts among the mountains and to be raising crops to tide them over to the time when they intend to take action. It remains to be seen if the Chinese government can avail itself of this favourable opportunity of attacking and beating the rebels. With the exception of the report that Chang Chi-Tung is sending 6000 men, no special action is being taken from the Canton side, which is at all Commensurate with the task that lies before the government.

BRITISH SHIP FOUNDERS IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

A STRANGE ACCIDENT.

On the night of June 2nd, under very peculiar circumstances, says the "China Mail", the British steamer Pakshan, for which Messrs. Bradley and Co. are the agents, sank in Hongkong Harbour where she lies on her side in about 50 feet of water. The Pakshan which is a vessel of 1235 tons nett, commanded by Captain J. Reid, arrived at Hongkong on the 28th May from Saigon with a cargo of rice. She took up her anchorage midway between each shore in that part of the Harbour between Jardine's Wharf and the Harbour Office. On June 2nd while Captain Reid was ashore, one of the crew is said to have been working at the engines in the afternoon and inadvertently left open the valve belonging to the donkey engine exhaust pump, or some other valve or seacock, with the result that water rushed in and the leak was not observed till it was too late to shut up the valve and the vessel had begun to sink. The Chief Officer got out the ship's tarpaulings, but these made no improvement. The Chinese crew when they saw what was about to happen got out the ship's boats and deserted her.

The first intimation that the Police had was from one of the Chinese sailors who arrived at No. 7 Police Station dripping wet, having apparently been in the Harbour. Sergeant Adlington went across to where the steamer was lying to make inquiries. When the sergeant got alongside the steamer, she had a heavy list and her gangway was partly in the water and the Chinese crew were jumping into the boats. Inspector Riley, of the Water Police, arrived on the scene in one of the Police pinnaces at ten o'clock. He learned that Captain Reid, having communicated with, had been on board, and had returned ashore to telephone to the Dock Company for help. All the native sailors had cleared out leaving the Chief Officer and three engineers to themselves. In anticipation of assistance coming immediately from the Dock Company, Inspector Riley stationed Constable Emms on the buoy in readiness to slip the mooring chain should a towing launch come along. This, however, did not happen. Shortly after ten o'clock, the water entered the engine room and flooded some oil stored there for lighting purposes. When it reached one of the hanging lamps, the floating oil caught fire and, at 11.15 p.m. the flames had reached the deck and, helped by the paint and varnish on the wood-work, the mid part of the vessel burst into flames. The Europeans remaining on board had meantime been transferred to the Police pinnace, powerless to do anything to prevent their vessel sinking. At eleven o'clock, the vessel was lying in the water with a list of about 45 degrees to starboard. Shortly before sinking, which she did near midnight, she righted herself, and gradually settled down stern first. Just at this time, one of the Dock Company's launches came alongside and stood by. Having disappeared from view aft, the forward part sank slowly and the ship is now completely submerged.

"Even in the cannon's mouth" the devotees of the ennobling sport of Ping-pong cannot forget its charm. While yet peace was scarcely whispered in South Africa, the Capetown Open Championship was being decided, as we learn from the last mail. Among the competitors such names as Dupuis, Teeron, Wolters, Burmester, and Zoutendyk proclaim that the race feud could not resist the celluloid treatment. In this country the game may almost be said to have its home in church buildings, like the particular kind of evil spirit which, according to mediæval legend, preferred to harbour in a belfry. So it is not surprising to note that the Capetown championship was played out at the Dutch Reformed Church Hall.

THE RAINS IN INDIA.

India knows neither summer nor winter, neither spring nor autumn, in our sense of the words. The year is divided into but three seasons—the hot weather, the rains, and the cold weather. June is the month when the rains begin. Frequent paragraphs appear in English newspapers just at this time, having reference to the arrival or the postponement of the monsoon, and its probable good or bad effects on famine statistics. In England, where the seasons are so merged in each other, and where summer may open in April, to be followed by mid-winter in May, or the harvest months be those in which the heaviest rainfall of a dry year is recorded, it is a little difficult to realise how clean cut are the divisions of the seasons in the East. It is literally possible in some respects to state the exact hour when the hot weather ends and the rains begin, and thereafter there is no going back to the conditions of the former time. The monsoon is one of the miracles of nature, and a man never loses wonder at it. This annual advance of the great rain-bearing current of air across the Indian Ocean, and, when once it has touched the Peninsula, its steady diurnal progress up the coasts, speak of vast forces, regular in their action, and controlled by certain unalterable laws, which the human intellect, even now is only able dimly to comprehend. For the failure of the monsoon, it must be remembered, is only a comparative term. It never really fails, only its strength varies, and its direction may be deviated slightly, though to a sufficient extent to make all the difference over a large area of land between a bumper harvest and absolute dearth.

A magnificent spectacle is the arrival of the rains. They are ushered in by prodigious thunderstorms. As the wall of black cloud slowly advances, lightnings play along the horizon. Peals of thunder reverberate almost unceasingly, now directly overhead, now remote. Now ere is this majestic and awe-inspiring heralding of the approach of the eagerly-awaited rain seen to better effect than from the hill ranges that rise abruptly out of the plains of Central India. For hours before the storm bursts, heaven's artillery booms as though some mighty battle were ranging, and the lightnings quiver, now faintly, now vividly, or split the blackness with blinding streak. Then at last the flood gates of heaven are open; cataracts deluge the parched earth; a blessed coolness pervades the air, and when at last the storm ceases for a little while, every living thing rejoices in the new earth. Another marvellous sight is the garment of verdure which the land assumes instantly. We know how rapid is the growth in the early days of summer when hot sun follows on heavy rain. In a very little while the whole aspect of the country is changed. Trees almost bare hitherto, are now a mass of leaves, orchards and hedgerows are full of blossom; and the brooks are hidden beneath a luxuriance of flags and rushes. In a week or ten days we hardly recognise the views with which winter has familiarised us. In India, after the first rains, the effect is very similar, but infinitely more sudden. For the ground has for weeks been soaked in sun, and is baked for some feet below the surface. When the rain falls, it becomes a forcing bed, and after twenty-four hours the first thin coverlet of grass and weed will be spread out. If the rain be abundant, within three days it will be as though there had never been a hot weather.

The comparatively cool weather which the rains inaugurate in India is as much appreciated by the native of the country as by the European. On the plains this is soon followed by days of intense heat, trying to all constitutions. August and September are, perhaps, the two most fatal months in the East, for fevers are rife. But these breaks in the monsoon, unpleasant though they be on the plains, are exquisitely beautiful in the hills. At an elevation of from 5,000 to 7,000 feet, the air is delightful. The light breezes, that below mock perspiring mortals tortured by prickly heat are a joy for ever on the hilltops. No English summer day is more glorious than a day in the break of the rains on Indian hills. Not only are the gardens bright with English flowers but honeysuckle, wild strawberries bloom along the lanes and in the jungle. Every stone is wreathed with maidenhair, and great masses of ferns leap from the crannies in the rocks. The floods clap their hands for the rivers flow to the brim, and loud is the noise of the waterfalls. No one can witness this rush of water to the sea without being struck at the apparent waste of tons of precious fluid, which, if it could only be stored, would be worth far more than its weight in gold during dry season. This object-lesson has caused many a vigorous attack to be made on the Government for its apparent neglect of irrigation. Mighty irrigation works to exist in Northern India at the headwaters of the Indus, the Sutlej, the Ganges, and other great rivers, and again in Southern India, at the deltas of the Godavery, the Cauvery and the Kistna, but still every year tons of water pour into the sea during the rains. Whether it is possible to conserve and thus further mitigate the death that follows on seasons of drought, is a great and difficult problem that is anxiously considered by the Government of India.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES

There was more or less rain in all the affected districts and States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 14th June except Kaira and Mahi Kantha. The fall ranged from one to three inches in the affected talukas of Khandesh, the greater part of Nasik and Ahmednagar, in six talukas of Poona, three of Sholapur, one of Bijapur and Surat and parts of Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha; elsewhere it was below an inch. Since the end of the week under report a fall of over four inches has been reported from one taluka of Kaira. The prices of food-grains rose in the Gujarat districts and States and in Nasik, Belgaum, Sangli and Mudhol; elsewhere they fell.

A statement showing the progress of relief measures is appended. The result is a decrease of 4,264 persons relieved, compared with the numbers for the preceding week.

The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have increased in all districts except Ahmedabad and Kaira, where they have decreased by 401 and 186, respectively. Two large and three small works were opened in the Panch Mahals, one large work was opened and one small work closed in Abmedabad, and one small work was closed in Ahmednagar.

	Preceding week.	Week under report	Inc.	Dec.
Works	181,323	173,768	....	7,554
Dependants	18,638	19,627	991	.....
Gratuitously relieved in poor-house and villages	66,569	68,864	2,299	....
Total...	266,523	262,259	......	Net4,264

The numbers on relief works, including dependants, have varied as follows:—

	Increase.		Decrease.
Ahmedabad	2,273	Panch Mahals	5,739
Belgaum	858	Kaira	1,790
Sholapur	718	Ahmedangar	1,705
Bijapur	328	Khandesh	929
		Surat	366
		Poona	103
		Broach	102

RELIEF RETURNS.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay and Sindh	199960	66536	266496
Punjab	......	2340	2340
Central Provinces	1152	984	2136
Ajmer-Merwara	18179	1380	19559
Total British Provinces	219291	71240	290531
Native States.			
Rajputana States	45103	6166	51269
Central India States	42631	2405	45036
Baroda	26466	12370	38836
Bombay Native States	44014	7303	51317
Total Native States	158214	28244	186458
Grand Total	377505	99484	476989

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Bombay and Sindh	193037	67871	260908	+ 5588
Punjab	.....	2360	2360	— 20
Central Provinces	817	1326	2143	— 7
Ajmer-Merwara	19250	1541	20791	+ 1232
Total British Provinces	213104	73098	286202	+ 4229
Native States.				
Rajputana States	43728	6351	50089	+ 1180
Central India States	32000	2030	34080	—11000
Baroda	26724	1251	39243	+ 407
Bombay Native States	41467	7987	49454	— 1863
Total Native States	143929	28887	172846	—13642
Grand Total	357033	101985	459018	+17971

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE BOERS IN CEYLON.

"HURRAH, HODGSON, WE'RE GOING!"

WHAT THEY THINK OF THE TERMS OF PEACE.

The news that the Boers at Urugas would be allowed to leave at the end of this month reached "our guests" in the south only yesterday morning, says the "Times of Ceylon" of June 18. The news spread in a few minutes, and the pent-up feelings of the prisoners found relief in wild shouts of joy, and cheers for the King and H.E. the Governor rent the air.

Our representative, visiting Urugas with the object of obtaining the views of the reconcilables on the events of the past few weeks, found the camp fully occupied, there being in all about 300 "souls into captivity," or nearly 200 more than the number at Urugas when the Volunteers went into Camp in September last year. As soon as our reporter's identity was known came the eager question from several of the prisoners: "Is the news of our departure at the end of this month true"? Our representative was able to assure them that it was true, and that the statement published was official and came from the Colonial Secretary's Office.

"By Jingo! I am glad," said an old man, whose shaky voice bespoke his true feelings.

"It's what we had been waiting for, though it came sooner than expected," was the remark of another; and "Oh," cried a third as a morning paper was brought in by the noon post, "here's the morning paper: perhaps it will tell us the steamer we are going by!" It didn't. "However, we are glad enough," said a late detective of the Transvaal Police in a conversation with our reporter, "and you would hear a good deal more shouting only that we have been asked to keep within barracks to-day as Dr. Griffin has come to inspect the camp." I understood that this was his second visit to the camp, and his presence there that day was attributed to

A SUPPOSED OUTBREAK OF CHICKEN-POX

among the prisoners. About eight men were isolated in the C. M. I. lines on the recommendation of Dr. Leembruggen, the medical officer in charge; but the general opinion of the Boers themselves was that it was not chicken-pox, but a sort of prickly heat or itch, from which a good many had previously suffered and recovered without much difficulty. Several of the prisoners were much concerned about this outbreak, as they feared that it might delay their departure.

A hefty son of the veldt gave it as his opinion that the doctors know no more about chicken-pox than does the man in the moon. "I don't know what this P.M.O. or whatever you call him will say but I hope that it will give no trouble."

Asked how they regarded the terms of peace, several of the Boers said that they considered the terms very satisfactory. "In any case we are most of us married, and have been longing to get back under any circumstances," remarked one.

"Do you anticipate any difficulty in setting yourselves up again?"

"A good many of us have farms, and expect to go back to them; but there are others who were in Government employment and no doubt they will have to be provided for."

The Boers were reticent as to the justice or otherwise of the war; but they expressed themselves as gladly willing to serve under the British Government now that it was all over.

DE WET AN ADVENTURER.

Talking of the Boer Generals, one of the prisoners said that they regarded De-la-Rey as their best commander.

De Wet was more or less an adventurer. He was of a very determined character; but he lacked that splendid generalship which De-la-Rey had always displayed.

My scraps of conversation with the prisoners were cut short by Dr. Griffin starting on his inspection of the camp, accompanied by Lieut. Hilton (who is acting as Commandant of the Camp during the absence on leave of Capt. Platt). Adjutant Grobbler, Dr. Leembruggen, Sergt.-Major Spencer and Mr. Canagasaby, the apothecary. The acting P.C.M.O. went all round, finishing up at the infectious hospital, where the supposed cases of chicken-pox were.

CAMP LIFE.

Obtaining a pass from Lieut. Hilton I was able later to go round the camp, and the farming proclivities of the Boers were to be seen in the number of vegetable gardens scattered about. In fact the "succulent pumpkin"—which has figured not inconspicuously in gubernatorial postprandial utterances—was to be found growing against the very walls of some of the huts. There are two workshops in the camp. Behind the C.M.I. lines, a stretch of green was pointed out to me as the place where the Boers play football and cricket, and here also is a tennis court. The prisoners are great votaries of croquet, and they have two courts near the officer's mess, which is now used as the Commandants office. Two Boers, named Stow and Preller, work in the office, being thoroughly well versed in English.

A TALK WITH THE CHIEF BOER OFFICER.

Visiting the mess of the Boer officers, I was most courteously received by them, and, in the course of a brief interview with Lieut. Cairn Cross, the senior Boer Officer at Urugas, I was able to gather several items of interest. Lieut. Cairn Cross belonged to the State Artillery in the Transvaal, and is a highly educated officer.

"I need hardly say how jubilant we are," was Mr. Cairn Cross's opening remark. "We did not think we would be able to get away so soon; but of course, His Excellency had told us that we would in any case be the first to leave. I do not doubt that Sir West Ridgeway used his influence on our behalf in England."

"I suppose you regard it as fortunate that peace was declared before the Coronation?"

"Oh! yes, certainly. It was the best thing that could have happened, and we mean to mark our appreciation of it by holding

SPORTS ON CORONATION DAY.

We also intend making it the occasion for presenting a casket to Captain Platt, the permanent Commandant of the camp, who is just now on leave at Nuwara Eliya. The casket will be of Ceylon woods, and it is now being made in camp. We are also preparing an address to be handed over to the Governor by Colonel Vincent."

"Are the prisoners satisfied with the treatment in camp?"

"Oh! yes. We have been well looked after and are deeply indebted to Sir West Ridgeway and to Colonel Vincent. Captain Platt has been most kind to us, while the prisoners have most genuine regard for Mr. Hilton."

"What do you think of the terms of peace, Mr. Cairn Cross?"

"Very liberal I should say. I don't think we could have been treated better. The Taal, you see, will still be in vogue, and will be used in the law courts."

"Do you think three millions will be sufficient to rebuild the farms?"

"Hardly, I think. A great deal has been destroyed including some of our best buildings, but I believe that the Government will vote more money afterwards."

"How do all of you here look forward to the prospect of serving under the British flag?"

"I think we are all pleased to serve under the British Government. After all, you see, there was no doubt.

OUR COUNTRY WAS MAL-ADMINISTERED.

"There were too many cliques and hole-and-corner meetings, and we suffered to some extent as the result."

"Your views on the war then, Mr. Cairn Cross, would you care to impart them?"

Mr. Cairn Cross put off this question, but added that he thought the best had happened, and he had no doubt that under the British Government the country would prosper.

MR. KRUGER'S UNFORTUNATE POSITION.

Questioned about Mr. Kruger, Mr. Cairn Cross said that the ex-President was unfortunate in having had to serve too many parties. He was not in the position of an Editor, for instance, free to act.

Mr. Steyn was a clever man, and as he was not heard of now Mr. Cairn Cross believed him to be quite broken up. Mr. Cairn Cross thought he would probably in time be appointed to some judgeship.

"Do you anticipate any difficulty in re-establishing yourselves on your return?"

"Well, there are a great many of us who, having held posts as clerks and billets in the Police and elsewhere, will have to be provided for. Most of the others have farms, and with the help promised should find no difficulty in setting themselves up. Fortunately we are

GETTING HOME IN THE PLOUGHING SEASON,

and just at the proper time to put us on our legs."

"Will not the snow storm recently experienced be responsible for some damage?"

"Our experience is that the snow storms in S. Africa precede a cereal year. These storms occur once in five year or so, and you can always depend on good crops afterwards. The storms are mostly felt in the Orange State, owing to the open country."

"How has the climate of Ceylon agreed with you all on the whole?"

"Very well, I think. It is the same kind of climate that you get, north of Pretoria, and we have been as 'happy as sand boys' here. We think nothing of this sickness which they speak of as chicken-pox. Several of us have had it here, including our orderly. It is a sort of prickly heat or dhoby itch, and I don't think that any fuss need be made about it."

Asked how he accounted for it, Mr. Cairn Cross said the belief was that it was due to their very regular diet. In S. Africa they went in more for vegetables, and that sort of thing.

AN ENGLISH GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOL.

Remarking that the prisoners went in for a lot of exercise in Camp, Mr. Cairn Cross touched on a matter he seemed very interested in, namely, a school which he had started and which had been eight months in existence. The roll showed 98 students, and they were being taught writing, reading, dictation, geography, and arithmetic. Besides this they had translations from Dutch into English and "vice versa."

"Was there any particular object in starting this school?"

"Well," replied Mr. Cairn Cross, "the object was mainly to teach the Boers English."

"In anticipation of events in South Africa?"

"Yes. I thougt it would be a good thing to teach them English, and through the kind agency of Col. Vincent I succeeded in inducing the Governor to give us a grant. Mr. Harward visited the school in January, and was very pleased with the progress made."

The hours of school, Mr. Cairn Cross went on to explain, were from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and the students took much interest in their work. Some of them who never knew English before were now able to write it. Mr. Cairn Cross had three assistants.

SOUTH AFRICA'S FUTURE.

UNIFIED RAILWAY SCHEME FOR SUB-CONTINENT.

STRIKING WAR TRAFFIC FIGURES.

The magnificent manner in which the railway authorities of Cape Colony and Natal have met the enormous demands made upon their resources in connection with the movements of troops and stores, is one of the bright features of the South African War. Amongst those who have contributed to the success of the arrangements no one is more deserving of credit than Sir David Hunter, K.C.M.G., the general manager of the Natal State Railways. His wide knowledge and consummate ability in railway matters have been of the utmost value to the military authorities in South Africa during the strain of the past two or three years.

Sir David has just arrived in England on a six months' leave of absence. In an interview with a representative of the St. James Gazette" Sir David furnished some remarkable statistics showing the extent of the passenger and goods traffic which has passed over the Natal lines in connection with the military operations. Although they are only up to the end of last year, they are sufficiently striking. We append them in tabulated form:—

Officers and men	290,446
Invalids	58,223
Women and children	14,226
Natives and Indians	18,192
Supplies (tons)	466,409
Hay and forage (tons)	132,559
Live stock (including horses)	376 510 (head)
Firewood, coal, etc	53,275
Ammunition (boxes)	9,535
Baggage (tons)	9,437
Vehicles	6,175
Guns	438
Pontoons	48
Traction engines	84

FUTURE RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

On the railway future of South Africa, Sir David had some interesting remarks to make. "I think," he said, "that the general prospects of railway development in South Africa under the new regime are decidedly promising. In Natal, which of course is the smaller of the two maritime Colonies, we have about 620 miles of railway working, and about 200 miles under construction. Half of the railway being laid down are in the latest province added to Natal—namely, Zululand; and the other portion is a line designed ultimately to connect with Cape Colony, starting from Maritzburg, and ending at a place called Riverside. It is proposed that the latter railway will eventually be joined to a line which will connect Cape Town with Durban, but the Cape authorities have not yet come to a definite conclusion in the matter. There is at present under consideration a scheme which provides either for the duplicating of the main line of Natal or laying an alternative main line starting at the coast and joining the existing main line at a point near the Biggarsberg range of mountains. The latter route would reduce the journey to Johannesburg by thirty miles. All matters connected with railway construction, however, were held over at the last meeting of Parliament, and it was urged that there should be a special session devoted to railway questions at the end of this year."

FIRST STEP TOWARDS FEDERATION.

What about the two new Colonies, Sir David?—There is not the slightest doubt there will be important developments in both. A suggestion was made by Natal to Lord Milner that some general scheme might be devised for the whole of South Africa. His lordship highly approved the idea, and I believe it will be given effect to as soon as possible. It would be a step towards the federation of South Africa. We have already gone a long way in the direction of uniformity of rates, fares, and general arrangements of working. A South African railway conference was started before the war with the object of harmonising the arrangements, and some progress had been made which will be helpful in any future discussions."

Natal, Sir David said, had spent a million sterling during the past two years on engines and rolling stock. The Americans have not yet been able to woo Natal from her first love. "We have always patronised British manufacturers," said Sir David, "and we shall continue to do so." Testifying to the durability of British goods, Sir David mentioned that some engines which were in use at the inception of the railways in Natal were still running. They were being landed when he first went out twenty-three years ago.

DURBAN'S AMBITIOUS DOCK SCHEME.

Durban, the port of Natal, is preparing for a big extension of her trade. One of the positions held by Sir David is that of Chairman of the Port Advisory Board, which advises the Government in all matters connected with the port. "Lately," said Sir David, "we advised the Government that a scheme should be formulated for inner harbour extension, which would take into account the probable development of the trade for the next twenty years. A plan was prepared in accordance with that recommendation and submitted to Sir C. Hartley and Sir J. Woolfe Barry, who generally approved it. There will be a graving dock sufficient for the largest vessels, and recently we ordered a floating dock and one of the biggest sand-pump dredgers ever constructed. It has been estimated that the scheme will entail an expenditure of between three four millions sterling."

With regard to the commercial outlook, Sir David thought there was sure to be a very large increase in the trade with South Africa. At first there might be an undue inflation, but it would settle down to a permanent and abiding prosperity.

DIVINE SERVICE.

CORONATION DAY 26TH JUNE, 1902.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral. Tunes in F—Introit from Coronation Service—Benedictus and Agnus Dei, Faulkner in F. Hymns 220, 525, 558, and God save the King.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 165, 379 and God save the King.

Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis. Simper in F.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

7 a. m.—Choral Eucharist with the Coronation Office and National Anthem.

GIRGAUM MISSION CHURCH.

6 p. m.—Coronation Service.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

Madras Time.

8-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.

11 a.m.—Parade Service. Hymns—292, 540 and 166.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

6 p.m.—Coronation Service.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The offertory at the Parade Service will be for the Afghan Memorial Church Completion Fund.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th June, 1902.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from 19th instant, and posted to No. 2 Sub-Division No 1 Company:—No 863 Gunner R Walters.

By Order,
J. W. HAWES, Lieut,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

"Coronation Day" Cricket Match.

The following have been selected to represent the B V A A A against Ralli Bros C C in a whole day match commencing at 11-30 a. m., on Thursday 26th June on the Association Ground on the Oval opposite the High Courts:—

Corpl V C Martin (Captain)
Gr L Burrows
Gr Ric Hogan
Gr W Hogan
Gr R O'Reilly
Gr A Spilling
Gr R Robottom
Gr N George
Gr N Goodsir
Gr A C Higgins
Hon Member G O'Donnell

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1902-03	16,500,000
2 Rmitted from 1st April 1902 to 7th June 1902	2,439,306
3 Balance to be remitted from 8th June 1902, to 31st March 1903	14,060,694

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

Lord Kitchener may well regard June 5 as his lucky day. It was on June 5, 1899, that the sum of £30,000 was voted to him as the "Victor of Omdurman"; to-day—just three years afterwards to the very hour—a further sum of £50,000 will be voted to him for ending the war. On June 5, 1900, the British flag was raised at Pretoria, Lord Roberts being at the time Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, with Lord Kitchener as the chief of his Staff.

General Fairfax received the thanks of the House in 1646, Mr. Speaker Lenthal making use of some magniloquent phrases, as "I may say the Almighty came riding on the wings of the wind, for there were nothing else but the Magnalia Dei, acted in and by you, his instrument." Schomberg, in 1689, along with thanks, got a grant of £100,000, and in 1814 the Duke of Wellington got a grant of £400,000. Vice-Admiral Sir Alan Gardner received the thanks of the House in his place as member for Plymouth for his share in the victory over the French on the "glorious First of June," 1790. "I have often been at the cannon's mouth, but hang me if I ever felt as I do now," he said to the Speaker in his private room. When the time came for him to reply he could scarcely articulate. He stammered out that he "was overpowered by the honour that had been conferred upon him," and then resumed his seat amidst renewed cheering.

Now that tens of thousands of anxious preachers all over the Empire are beginning to prepare their Coronation orations, it is well to remind them that it is possible to lose the prospect of preferment through choosing an inopportune text. The grand-father of Sheridan, the dramatist, was an Irish divine who enjoyed the friendship of Dean Swift. He was on the fair road to promotion when he ruined his chances by the text he chose on the anniversary of the accession of the House of Hanover. He spoke from the words, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

Captain Marx, R. N., of H. M. S. Warspite, has just presented three Darwin's rheas (Rhea Darwini) to the Zoological Society, and the birds are now exhibited in the Ostrich House. They are somewhat smaller than the common rhea, of darker colour, with a shorter bill, and the upper part of the legs feathered. Darwin heard of this species as being found only to the south to the Rio Negro, and obtained a specimen at Port Desire, in East Patagonia. The idea of its being possibly distinct from the common rhea had faded from his mind, and the bird was cooked and eaten before he rembered the fact. The remains, including the head, neck, wings, many of the larger feathers, and a large part of the skin, were collected, and from these a skeleton "very nearly perfect" was put together, which was exhibited in the Museum of the Zoological Society. In 1837 Gould described the species, and named it in honour of its discoverer.

In connexion with the Humbert frauds mention has been made of the tips given by Madame Humbert to lady shop assistants. This practice of tipping the ingratiating "vendeuses," or sellers, of Paris shops is common, so at least says the authority on such subjects—namely, M. d'Avenel—in his new volume ("Le Mecanisme de la Vie Moderne," 4e serie). "The first hands in this department," writes M. d'Avenel, "are highly important personages, not only receiving large salaries but handsome gifts from lady customers—trinkets, jewels, and even money. Occasionally American ladies, before quitting the French capital, present favourite fitters with their entire stock of French coin, sometimes amounting to a thousand francs."

These favoured beings, the Paris Vendeuses according to the same authority, take all kinds of liberties with habitual customers. Thus a certain Queen (presumably an ex-Queen) was lately in the habit of being fitted in very shabby corsets. One day the young lady in attendance observed that it was inconceivable who a Queen could wear stays so shabby. "It is my old pair," replied the Sovereign. "Oh" pertly retorted the demoiselle, "that is what your Majesty always says, but the new pair we never see?" Dress truly, adds our author, is a tremendous leveller "Le chiffon abolit si bien les distances."

Here is an extract from the letter of an American girl on a visit to London to her friends at home, giving her impressions of the Queen: "We don't go to the theatre to witness a play, but to see the audience. I thought we were going to be disappointed and not see her after all, but just before the curtain went up she and the King came in with some other people. She is rather tall and very sweet looking, but, oh, most awfully thin. . . . She looked very young and girlish, but I think she has the saddest face I've ever seen. She listened very attentively, and when she smiled, you felt as though you wanted to have a good rousing cry." The connexion between cause and result in the last sentence is not quite apparent, but the letter is characteristic.

Four hundred and sixty-eight undergraduates have to pass through the ordeal of the Final Schools at Oxford this year before they can enjoy the pleasure of "Commons" and the Coronation. The number shows a falling off of thirty-three, or nearly 7 per cent. from the figures of last year. The "Oxford Magazine" attributes the decrease to the war and the grant of University commissions in the Army. The decrease is most serious in Modern History, which numbers seventeen fewer than last year; Greats takes first place again this year with 138, while Science has forty-eight; Mathematics, twenty-four; Law, seventy-eight; English Literature, six; and Theology, thirty-seven.

The rejection of the suggestion that a certain ballad should be laid on the table of the House serves to emphasise the dearth of poetry there of late years. In former days members used to "think they grow immortal as they quote." Shakespeare was, of course, an easy favourite. Lord Derby, when in the Commons, gave about a score of lines from the "bard." Peel quoted Cowley and Canning; Russell quoted Cowper; Palmerston, discussing the style of the new law Courts spoke of

> Rich windows that exclude the light,
> And passages that lead to nothing."

O'Connell's parody of Dryden is famous. The classics also were pressed into service, and Horace was the occasion of a bet on the floor between Walpole and Pulteney. Walpole said: "Nill conscire sibi, nulli pallescere culpae," whereupon Pulteney said it should be "nulla pallescere culpa." A guinea was staked, and the Minister's wager was lost. The guinea was flung across and caught by Pulteney, who, holding it up, exclaimed, "It is the only guinea I have received from the Treasury for many years, and it shall be the last." This identical coin may now be seen in the British Museum with a suitable inscription appended.

The order of the words "Navy and Army" in the vote of thanks has disconcerted many persons, But it is strictly correct. The Navy is the senior branch of the Service. The Army dates only from 1661, when, at the Restoration, the old feudal tenures were abolished; whereas, as Lord Rosebery has reminded us, the founder of our Navy was King Alfred.

Some interesting figures concerning our losses in South Africa are brought together by the Hospital. Taking deaths alone, while 5,776 officers and men are put down as killed in action, and 2,019 as having died of wounds, no fewer than 13,272 are stated to have died of disease. So much has been heard about fevers and the like that some people have run away with the idea that microbes rather than bullets have constituted the chief danger in this war. When compared with other wars, however, this, as our contemporary points out, is found not to have been the case.

Turning from the question of disease to that of wounds, one thing comes out in a very striking manner—namely, the very high ratio of officers to men who were killed in action or died of wounds, and the high ratio of men to officers among those who died from disease. Among those killed in action there seems to have been one officer to 10-15 men, while among those who died of wounds there was one officer to 11-34 men-but among those who died from disease there was only one officer to 85-5 men—a very different ratio.

What will be said in the United States about the conferring of an honorary degree at Cambridge upon Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the Special Ambassador from the President's Government to the Coronation? A large party of irreconcilable anti-monarchists raised a tremendous clamour over his appointment; for they held that anything that wanted doing might just as well be done by the ordinary Ambassador—if American Ambassadors ever are ordinary. But the principal stream of denunciation was upon the announcement that Mr Reid would wear Court dress. This has hitherto been unknown in the American diplomatic service; at all high functions the Ambassador would appear in the clothes of every day. Now the fevered fancy of the good democrats of the States will imagine him appearing with a college cap and hood, in addition to the knee-breeches and silk stockings and gold lace, of which so much has been said and printed.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

EVEN our responsible military authorities have been convinced by our most recent experience of war that the principle upon which the future fighting efficiency of the British army will depend must be a careful and detailed training of the individual and the development of a carefully subordinated initiative. This principle is apparently no more than a new discovery on the part of the War Office—to make use of a general term—under the stress of the more recent conditions of service in the field introduced by the scientific development of modern fire action. Our authorities, however, have not the least right to congratulate themselves on a piece of progressive evolution when they are only just emerging from a period of ignorance and retrogression. For not only have keen and zealous soldiers in our own army been endeavouring for a long time to inculcate and obtain recognition of the principle which we have so tardily accepted, but in the German army—whose sartorial peculiarities alone we seem so anxious to emulate—it has long been a practical influence, although even with them it has not been carried so far as probably it will be in the near future. It was their great campaign against the French that impressed German military thinkers with the vast importance of developing the judgment ahd practical training of the individual. As a distinguished German officer observed their operations would have been attended with more signal success had they devoted greater care to the training of the individual skirmisher and to the higher development of individual judgment than to the preservation of correct distances and normal formations. But, although the examination of contemporary military systems of training is always expedient we need not go to the Germans for a pattern of common-sense training of the soldier for war. This is no modern development of our scattered formation epoch. It received a brilliant exposition as long ago as Peninsular days by a soldier of our own race, whose consummate military intelligence has obtained far too little credit and recognition. It would be well if the training given at home by Sir John Moore to the men who subsequently formed the famous Light Division were made the subject of deeper study and interest at the present moment. It is worthy of study in an especial measure, because it not only developed in a very high degree the judgment and initiative of the individual, which we are now belatedly discussing but effectively disposes of the notion, lately prevalent both at home and in India, that the efficiency of the soldier is measurable by his actual acquaintance with very varied conditions and qualities of terrain; that never to have been trained in mountains, forests, swamps, jungles or deserts naturally entails an initial inefficiency under such conditions. For disproof of this theory we have but to turn to the history of the Light Division, whose young soldiers were unmatched in either the French or British armies. It was composed of young men inexperienced in war gathered from our towns and country districts, and yet immediately on arrival from home they were no sooner opposed to a veteran enemy than their wonderful efficiency at once became manifest. On what ground and under what conditions had these young soldiers learned to campaign with such a splendid success among the rugged heights of the Coa and the tremendous sierras of Portugal and Spain, amidst rocks and ravines and barren uplands, so that neither officers nor men were ever taken at a disadvantage? It was at Shorncliffe Camp in 1803 that they had been prepared for war in very simple English country scenery. But the secret of their success is to be found in the fact that the individual intelligence, common-sense, and cunning of all ranks had been so developed by the master hand of Sir John Moore that they were mentally equipped for any contingency or any nature of terrain which might confront them.

We published last week some of the most notable features of the Report of the Committee on Military Education, which will soon appear, and will no doubt cause considerable sensation when seen. The terms of the reference, it will be remembered, raised three points in particular: (1) the quality of the general education possessed by army candidates; (2) the value of Woolwich and Sandhurst as professional training schools compard with the method of joining the army direct from the militia; and (3) the nature of the instruction imparted to officers serving in the junior ranks. It will be well to recapitulate the conclusions arrived at upon these questions as set forth in our columns. As to the early education the report animadverts upon it sharply and unsparingly. Candidates are very imperfectly grounded when they come up for competition, and this grave defect is attributed to the desire to embrace too many subjects of study, to obtain a certain smattering in all, but no deep insight or knowledge into any. The Committee, as we were in a position to state some time back, was perfectly satisfied with Woolwich its system, and methods, on the other hand, Sandhurts was unhesitatingly condemned. The primary object of the latter as a place for study and improvement, has been lost sight of, proper training has been quite neglected, the observance of mere routine duties, enforced on old-fashioned lines, still supersedes the inculcation of military knowledge. On the third point, a no less depreciatory opinion has been expressed, and the Committee believes that the military training of young officers altogether fails to develop knowledge or promte efficiency.

Several facts of interest may be gleaned from the American Naval Appropriation Bill, which has lately been issued. In America it would seem that a 16,000-ton battleship runs into a cost of about £1,506,000, as compared with £1,200,000 in this country. So a 14,000-ton cruiser, corresponding to our "King Alfred or Levoathan class, will cost £1,340,000, whereas in England a similar vessel fitted for sea can be completed for less than a million. It appears also from the Bill that the difficulty found in providing sufficient officers and men for the largely increased navy is to be partly met by the establishment of a naval training college at some of the great lakes, while existing colleges are to have increased votes. It is hoped thus to bring up the number of cadets to five hundred by which means within a few years the list of lieutenants will be considerably augmented. With the same object. the increase of the lieutenant's list. in views, a measure is to be introduced to provide that no lieutenant will be allowed to resign his commission without some very pressing reason. The sums taken for target practice in the new Bill show a marked advance on former years, and £35,000 is to be spent in replacing guns of foreign manufacture, on board vessels purchased during the war, by similar pieces of American manufacture. The shipbuilding vote is to be increased by £205,000 and the engineering vote by £104,000.

Inconsistency is a common failing from which Governments are not exempt. And now at this time a rather remarkable instance of it occurs in connection with the Army. On the one hand the nation is assured that the war has been conducted, and that peace negotiatious are being carried on, with a view to making the recurrence of a South Afican campaign an impossibility, and yet on the other hand the War Office is remodelling the Army and its training and changing its clothing and equipment as if none other but a specialised South African War were within the range of future possibility. South African experiences are running riot and none other are listened to. European or Asiatic campaigns are scouted with scepticism, and the whole Army lixes on South Africa and for South Africa. At the recent promotion examinations in tactics some of the questions were ultra-South African, though one at least was archic. Yet South Africa came in an easy winner with miles of country depicted on a defective map with the flimsiest regard for ordinary detail. But it was South Africa, or a bit of it, with the shibboleth of Kaffir and Boer names which mean a lot at present. Yet the Government, says a future South African war is an imposobility; but at the same time is spending millions of pounds even now, and making officers spend thousands on new and hideous uniforms, and all for what? Simply the past. If they had got all this kit three years ago there would have been som sense in it.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

A most useful Veterinary Book is now attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing Ailments and Accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, etc.

In this Book eminent Veterinary [illegible] strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper, Mange, and Eczema in Dogs.

Caution.—Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." The name and address of the sole makers, Condy & Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, is at foot of label. Condy's Fluid can be obtained everywhere through Chemists and Stores.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anœmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of ***genuine* VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The **WARRANTY STAMP** of the **UNION DES FABRICANTS.**
(2) A **METAL SEAL** advertising **CLETEAS.**

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

SPENCER & Cº, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Cº, Agents in *Bombay.*
PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Cº, Valence (Drôme, France).

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Marcury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMIDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj.-Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj.-Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS, & BATLIWALLA'S & Co.'s CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Philips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c., or from the Sole Manufacturer, Dr. H. L Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

The Very Finest Dressing. Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed.
A LUXURY AND A NECESSITY TO EVERY MODERN TOILET.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.
1/-, 2/6 and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per Bottle of Druggists &c., all over the World.
EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

MELLIN'S FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

MELLIN'S FOOD supplies materials by which diluted cow's milk is converted into an **ideal food for infants and invalids;** and **IT ASSURES THE DIGESTION OF THE MILK BY THE INFANT.** The character of cow's milk is so changed by the addition of Mellin's Food that the preparation is adapted for use from birth. By the use of Mellin's Food, and the exercise of proper care, those diseases which make such frightful havoc among infants in India and the East generally, such as diarrhœa, convulsions, the various wasting diseases, have been largely decreased.

Send to any of the Agents mentioned below for book of pictures and testimonials.

MELLIN'S FOOD for a light, sustaining and highly nutritious diet, adapted for the use of all.

Samples and Pamphlet on the "Care of Infants in India," from the following Wholesale Agents—**BOMBAY**—LATHAM ABERCROMBIE & CO. **CALCUTTA**—MACKENZIE, LYALL & CO. **COCANADA**—HALL, WILSON & CO. **KURRACHEE**—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO. **MADRAS**—OAKES & CO., LTD. **RANGOON**—LATHAM, BLACK & CO.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 30, 1878.

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON *Secretary.*

CARLTON RICHd. MATHEWS & Co'S CARLTON TRADE MARK WHISKEY

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale House

Sippers: RIHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicire that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

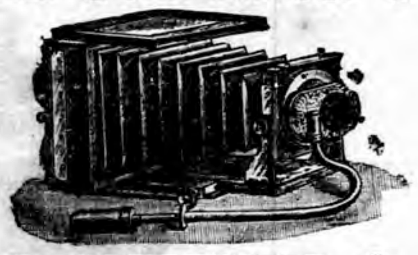
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR HARFORD & CO., LIMITED, 210 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY



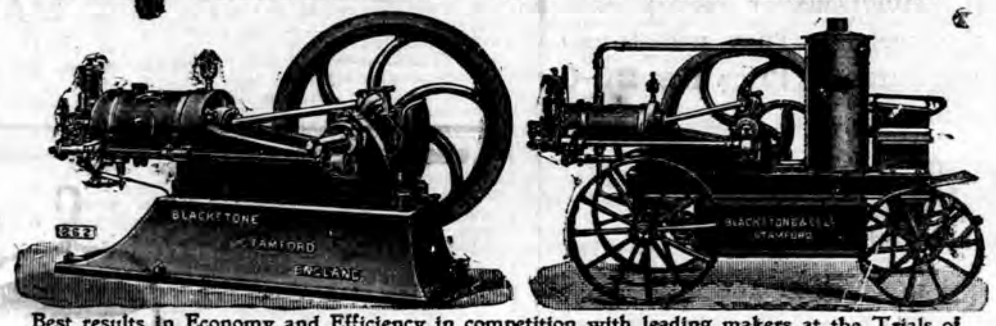
D. M. DUKLE & Co.,
PHOTO DEALERS,
5, Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

'GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

THE "BLACKSTONE" OIL & GAS ENGINES.



Best results in Economy and Efficiency in competition with leading makers at the Trials of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, at Edinburgh, July 1st to 7th, 1899.

BLACKSTONE & Co., LTD., STAMFORD, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

For Constipation and Biliousness

LAXATIVE **FRUIT JULIEN.** PURGATIVE

A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.

JULIEN, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!

MATICO

GRIMAULT & Cº CHEMISTS, PARIS

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

Distinguished everywhere for its delicate flavour and superior quality. Specially valuable to the nervous and dyspeptic.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

Sold only in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

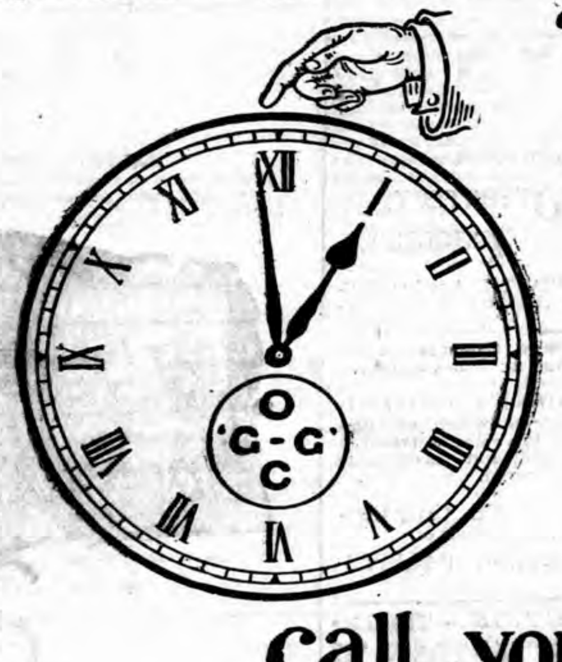
Carl Martini I, Schlolheim Germany
Camelshair Belting and Press Cloth

FREEMAN'S
ORIGINAL
CHLORODYNE.

None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.

Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.

CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER,
[illegible]



"Just One Minute to ___"

call your attention

to **OGDEN'S**

'GUINEA-GOLD' CIGARETTES

SOLE WHOLESALE REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE EAST.

STANLEY OAKES & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

Procurable Locally from the undernoted Firms:—J. NEUBERG, PHILLIPS & Co. LTD., KEMP & Co. LTD., DINSHAW MERWAN, IRANI HORMUZ SHERIAR, HORMUSJEE ADERJEE, AMEERCHAND PURBUDAS, &c., &c.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

THE ACME OF EGYPTIAN PRODUCTION

BY THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.

BEING most luxurious and reliable have gained the highest reputation throughout the World, the more so because they are manufactured to perfection which cannot be surpassed by imitators.

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments

by P. and O's. Mail.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A Child can use it
ICE CREAM

INSTANTANEOUS LIQUID FREEZERS

THESE freezers will turn out Ice Cream at a much smaller cost, quicker and better than any other machine in the market. They will freeze any liquid. So simple that a child can manipulate it. Price **Rs. 20-0** only. Cash with order or V. P. P. Apply to

BURMAN & Co.,
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS,
103/1, College Street, CALCUTTA.

D. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA,

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, state—"TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

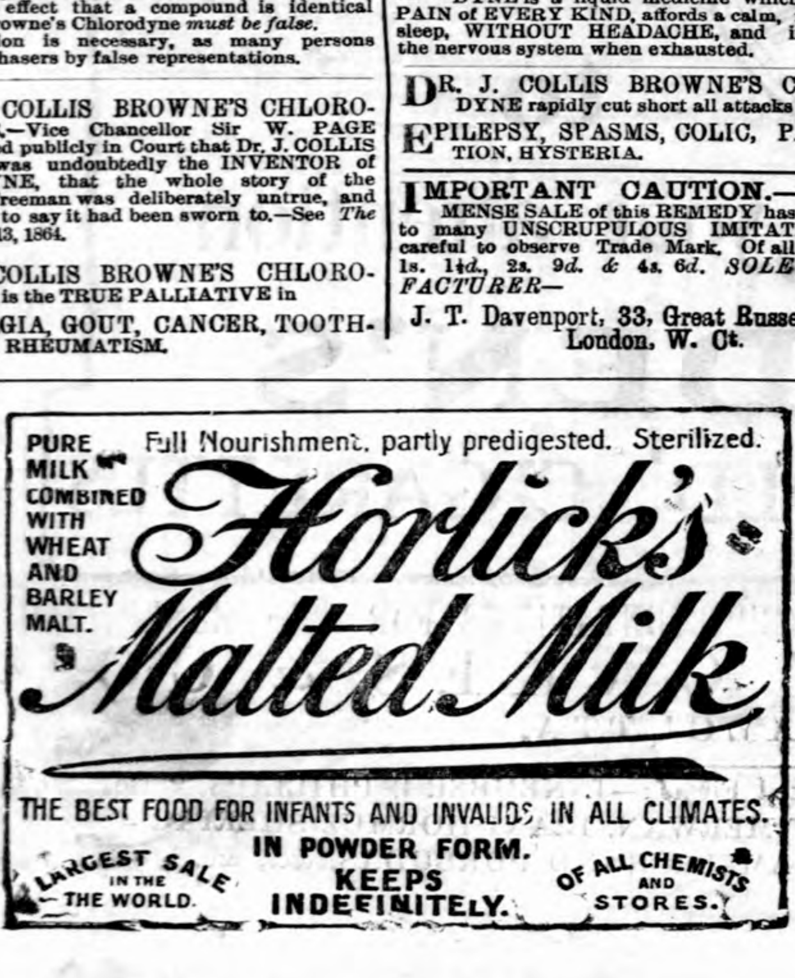
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of

EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER—*

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W. C.



PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

IN POWDER FORM.
KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

BEST QUALITY ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Electro-plated Water Pitcher with porcelain lining, Rs. 40.

Electro-plated Candle Sticks, Rs. 40 and Rs. 45 per pair.

Electro-plated Water Pitcher with porcelain lining Rs. 38.

Electro-plated Water Pitcher with porcelain lining, Rs. 40.

Electro-plated Candle Sticks, per pair, Rs. 40 and Rs. 45.

Electro-plated Water Pitcher with porcelain lining Rs. 37.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED

STORM AND PUNKAHPROOF

HANGING LAMPS,

WALL LAMPS,

TABLE LAMPS,

CANDLESTICKS AND

ALL KINDS OF LANTERNS.

In the newest designs, guaranteed perfectly reliable, and much superior than "ANY OTHER LAMPS imported to India!

ELECTRIC LIGHT LAMPS ON VIEW!

Electro plated Household Articles, Majolica Ware, Tea Kettles, Russian Coffee Machines and Glass Vases also kept in Stock!

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED.
ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEER."

TRUE HAIR GROWER

A London business man will send to any person interested, a small box of a potent compound that cured him of baldness of many years standing. Mention this paper and enclose four stamps for postage. When the hair begins to grow, he will supply a further quantity at a small charge. Address:

JOHN CRAVEN-BURLEIGH,
110, ST. MARTIN'S LANE,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

DON'T SHOOT YOURSELF!

No doubt you often feel like it, but after just a little deliberation decide you can't afford to do it. But that thumping racking headache, what can you do with it? Give it its quietus by using **Little's Oriental Balm.** It acts like magic. It kills pain at once. No waiting, no suffering, no dosing with nauseous medicine.

Mr. S. T. Holman, Waitsbury, Washington, says:—"It is a wonderful remedy. After suffering all day with intense headache, one application of the Balm stopped the pain in 5 minutes." I gave away the rest of my box to a friend who writes:—"I tried the remedy on my eldest son who had a very severe headache. In 20 minutes he said it relieved him, and in 20 minutes more he was cured." Sold at 1s. 6d. per box. Of all chemists.

PALPITATION

For two years I suffered from indigestion accompanied with Palpitation of the heart. The least excitement would upset me. Two hours after eating a distressing pain in the stomach came on. I tried everything, but nothing approaches Nature's Herbal Extract. It is the only remedy that has benefited me. S. BRIGHT, Sag Harbor, L. I.

NATURE'S HERBAL EXTRACT

THE CONCENTRATED JUICES OF NATURES REMEDIES ROOTS AND HERBS

CURES DYSPEPSIA

Sold at as12 per bottle. Of all chemists.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities,

Supersed in Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Penny royal, &c. Obtainable from BEYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona, and all Chemists.

Proprietor:—

MARTIN, Pharm' Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort. AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co.: 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.: 1, Whitefriars Street London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, & Co.